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Summary of recommendations for regular resources and other resources programmes for 2000

Summary

The present document, known informally as the "round-up" document, has been prepared to facilitate review by the Executive Board of recommendations for new regular resources programmes and other resources proposals. It also provides estimates of future expenditures for all the country programmes with a breakdown by source of funding.

* E/ICEF/2000/14

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Introduction

1. The present "round-up" document summarizes all programme recommendations submitted to the Executive Board for approval at its second regular session of 2000. They include recommendations to be funded from regular resources as well as recommendations for programmes to be financed from other resources contributions. The paper includes submissions for 32 country programmes, 1 subregional programme for Palestinian children and women, and 4 programmes with other resources proposals only.

2. Requests for additional regular resources for 21 countries for a total amount of $41,660,204 are recommended for approval to meet the required regular resources planning levels for the last year(s) of the cycle approved by the Board in earlier years. These requests are indicate in table 1 with an asterisk(*) in the year(s) funds are required. The most common reason for the need for additional regular resources is the adjustment of the countries' regular resources planning levels as a result of the annual review of country situations using Board-approved indicators for allocating regular resources. Country-specific explanations are included in the relevant programme document.

3. The total amount of programmes from regular resources recommended for approval at the current session is $424.6 million. The details of the regular resources submissions are shown by region and country in table 1 under the column "Recommended funding from regular resources for the period". The breakdown of new recommendations from regular resources by major programme fields and regions is provided in table 2.

4. The total amount of other resources proposals at the current session is $848.6 million. These proposals are listed separately by region and country in table 1 under the column "New other resources proposals". Four proposals for other resources in the amount of $36 million for two country programmes for which no recommendation for funding from regular resources is requested and two interregional programmes are presented in documents E/ICEF/2000/P/L.36, E/ICEF/2000/P/L.42 and E/ICEF/2000/P/L.47. This is indicated by a double asterisk (**) after the period covered.

5. A comprehensive picture of approved regular resources and other resources for all the countries with which UNICEF cooperates, as well as regional and interregional programmes, is provided in table 3. It shows balances of programmes approved earlier by the Board and new recommended regular resources for review and approval by the current session of the Board. To provide a total picture of possible financing for the future, unfunded other resources proposals for the country also are shown. It should be noted, however, that implementation will depend on funds being raised to finance these programmes.

Table 1

PROGRAMME SUBMISSIONS TO THE 2000 EXECUTIVE BOARD

(In United States dollars)

	Period	Recommended funding from regular resources for the period	New other resources funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/2000/
Africa				
Burkina Faso	2001-2005	19,140,000	19,867,000	P/L.4/Add.1
Burundi	2001	2,332,000	6,068,000	P/L.28
Cameroon	2001-2002*	2,457,567	0	P/L.46
Central African Republic	2001*	767,578	0	P/L.46
Chad	2001-2005	12,204,000	13,950,000	P/L.5/Add.1
Congo	2001-2002	1,878,000	5,000,000	P/L.33
Côte d'Ivoire	2001*	1,882,468	0	P/L.46
Eritrea	2001	1,296,000	7,561,700	P/L.29
Ghana	2001-2005	17,165,000	42,835,000	P/L.6/Add.1
Liberia	2001-2002	2,699,000	7,000,000	P/L.34
Madagascar	2001-2003	14,344,000	12,000,000	P/L.30
Malawi	2001*	2,404,992	0	P/L.46
Mali	2001-2002*	5,562,558	0	P/L.46
Mauritius	2001-2003	1,500,000	150,000	P/L.31
Mozambique	2001*	3,067,702	0	P/L.46
Nigeria	2001*	13,041,846	0	P/L.46
Rwanda	2001-2006	14,147,000	30,000,000	P/L.1/Add.1
Somalia	2001-2003	13,793,000	54,910,000	P/L.32

Table 1 (continued)

	Period	Recommended funding from regular resources for the period	New other resources funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/2000/
South Africa	2001*	32,164	0	P/L.46
Swaziland	2001-2005	3,295,000	8,000,000	P/L.2/Add.1
Togo	2001*	674,000	0	P/L.46
Uganda	2001-2005	26,088,000	74,997,000	P/L.3/Add.1
United Republic of Tanzania	2001*	3,458,514	0	P/L.46
Zambia	2001*	1,812,890	0	P/L.46
Total, Africa		165,043,279	282,338,700	
Americas and the Caribbean				
Brazil	2000**	0	4,100,000	P/L.35
	2001	755,000	13,900,000	P/L.35
Colombia	2000-2001**	0	4,000,000	P/L.36
Guyana	2001-2005	3,275,000	1,250,000	P/L.7/Add.1
Honduras	2001	876,000	900,000	P/L.37
Paraguay	2001*	38,000	0	P/L.46
Peru	2001-2005	4,418,000	25,000,000	P/L.8/Add.1
Total, Americas and the Caribbean		9,362,000	49,150,000	
Asia				
Bangladesh	2001-2005	62,613,000	140,000,000	P/L.14/Add.1
Cambodia	2001-2005	15,583,000	52,200,000	P/L.9/Add.1
China	2001-2005	60,349,000	45,000,000	P/L.10/Add.1

Table 1 (continued)

	Period	Recommended funding from regular resources for the period	New other resources funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/2000/...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2001-2003	2,761,000	9,000,000	P/L.38
East Timor	2001-2002	1,500,000	11,460,000	P/L.39
Indonesia	2001-2005	25,442,000	83,000,000	P/L.11/Add.1
Malaysia	2001*	54,428	0	P/L.46
Mongolia	2001*	276,494	0	P/L.46
Myanmar	2001-2005	33,010,000	30,000,000	P/L.12/Add.1
Nepal	2001*	1,110,527	0	P/L.46
Pacific Island countries	2001*	732,893	0	P/L.46
Viet Nam	2001-2005	20,324,000	50,000,000	P/L.13/Add.1
Total, Asia		223,756,342	420,600,000	
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States				
Albania	2001-2005	3,445,000	15,000,000	P/L.15/Add.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina and area office for the former Yugoslavia	2001*	27,000	0	P/L.46
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2001*	36,313	0	P/L.46
Georgia	2001-2005	3,380,000	7,500,000	P/L.16/Add.1
Turkey	2001-2005	4,500,000	15,500,000	P/L.17/Add.1
Total, Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States		11,388,313	38,000,000	

Table 1 (continued)

	Period	Recommended funding from regular resources for the period	New other resources funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/2000/
Middle East and North Africa				
Algeria	2001	1,085,000	800,000	P/L.40
Iraq	2001	2,453,000	10,047,000	P/L.41
Jordan	2001-2002**		2,000,000	P/L.42
Morocco	2001*	514,874	0	P/L.46
Oman	2001-2003	1,500,000	1,500,000	P/L.43
Sudan	2001*	2,922,392	0	P/L.46
Syrian Arab Republic	2001	926,000	290,000	P/L.44
Yemen	2001*	785,004	0	P/L.46
Palestinian children and women in:				
Jordan	2001-2003	600,000	600,000	P/L.45
Lebanon	2001-2003	1,050,000	1,500,000	P/L.45
Syrian Arab Republic	2001-2003	600,000	355,000	P/L.45
West Bank and Gaza	2001-2003	2,550,000	11,400,000	P/L.45
Total, Middle East and North Africa		14,986,270	28,492,000	
Interregional				
Cooperation with Rotary International for polio eradication	2001-2005**		20,000,000	P/L.47
Vaccine Independence Initiative	2001-2005**		10,000,000	P/L.47
UNICEF Maurice Pate Award	2000***	25,000		10
Total, Interregional		25,000	30,000,000	

Table 3 (concluded)

PROGRAMME SUBMISSIONS TO THE 2000 EXECUTIVE BOARD

(In United States dollars)

Period	Recommended funding from regular resources for the period	New other resources funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/2000/
Totals			
Africa	163,643,279	282,338,700	
Americas and the Caribbean	9,362,000	49,150,000	
Asia	223,756,342	420,600,000	
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	11,188,333	38,000,000	
Middle East and North Africa	14,986,270	28,492,000	
Intersectoral	25,000	30,000,000	
Total	424,561,289	848,580,700	

* Additional funds for the approved programme and approved programme cycle

** Programmes with other resources funding proposals only

*** Approved at the annual session in May 2000

Table 2

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS FROM REGULAR RESOURCES BY MAJOR PROGRAMME FIELDS AND REGION
(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Africa	Americas and the Caribbean	Asia	Middle East and North Africa	Central and Eastern Europe, CIS and the Baltic States	Inter-regional	Total	Per-centage
Health	32,422	175	50,760	1,128	470	25	84,980	22
Water supply and sanitation	11,266	75	24,443	303			36,087	9
Nutrition and household food security	4,340			927			5,267	1
Education	22,638	1,395	42,458	1,340	810		68,641	18
Young child development	1,240		8,500	870	1,925		12,535	3
Community organization and development				243			243	0
Area-based, integrated and urban services	2,263	1,025		547			3,835	1
Integrated rights-based programme	6,609	2,597	27,513	210	375		37,304	10
Gender and development		75		100			175	0
Children in need of special protection measures	5,166	100	18,687	935	1,405		26,293	7
Adolescents and youth	1,739		1,140		805		3,684	1
Advocacy and social mobilization	5,810	1,937	4,906	1,281	2,410		16,344	4
Planning and social statistics	5,961	90	8,980	450			15,481	4
Support to implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child	6,180		5,950	392	620		13,142	3
Emergency relief	80		1,250				1,330	0
Cross-sectoral costs	24,166	1,855	26,995	2,039	2,569		57,560	15
Subtotal, programme	129,881	9,324	221,582	10,764	11,325	25	382,901	100
Additional funds*	35,162	38	2,174	4,222	63		41,660	
Total, programme recommendations	165,043	9,362	224,756	14,986	11,388	25	424,561	

CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States.

* Additional funds for the approved programme and approved programme cycle.

Table 1

Phasing of expenditure for regular resources and other resources programmes taking into account new recommendations, commitments and unspent balances as of end 1999

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Region country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future years	Activity lines n.a.	Totals
AFRICA								
Angola	R.b	5081	5082	1117	869	0	0	12149
	O.b	11078	0	0	0	0	611	11689
	T. b/	16159	5082	1117	869	0	611	23838
	N c/	19957	11179	11207	11193	0	0	53447
Benin	R	2587	1579	1628	118	0	0	5911
	O	1089	100	0	0	0	90	1279
	T	3676	1679	1628	118	0	90	7190
	N	2925	2640	2536	2236	0	0	10337
Botswana	R	1138	838	838	0	0	0	2814
	O	805	0	0	0	0	240	1045
	T	1943	838	838	0	0	240	3859
	N	687	1000	891	0	0	0	2578
Burkina Faso	R	4294	3877	3841	3842	7724	2141	25919
	O	3674	940	1147	0	0	1171	6931
	T	7967	4818	4992	3842	7724	3312	32849
	N	12682	5494	5714	4754	8410	0	37054
Burundi	R	2955	2132	0	0	0	0	5087
	O	3469	0	0	0	0	766	4235
	T	6424	2132	0	0	0	766	9322
	N	4346	8963	0	0	0	0	13474
Cameroon	R	2766	2747	2261	0	0	0	7513
	O	642	0	0	0	0	191	833
	T	3408	2747	2261	0	0	191	8346
	N	2267	1500	1500	0	0	0	5267

Table 3 (continued)

Region country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
Cape Verde	R	651	623	623	623	620	0	3140
	O	71	0	0	0	0	13	85
	T	722	623	623	623	620	13	3225
	N	379	570	530	900	0	0	2179
Central African Republic	R	1899	1606	0	0	0	0	3505
	O	898	98	0	0	0	64	1058
	T	2797	1702	0	0	0	64	4563
	N	1317	1010	0	0	0	0	2327
Chad	R	2146	2174	2242	2374	5414	581	14931
	O	3156	0	0	0	0	240	3396
	T	5303	2174	2242	2374	5414	821	18328
	N	6552	2180	2630	2780	6360	0	20502
Comoros	R	900	683	0	0	0	576	2158
	O	30	0	0	0	0	5	35
	T	930	683	0	0	0	58	2193
	N	1730	480	0	0	0	0	2210
Congo	R	1539	939	939	0	0	0	3417
	O	1644	0	0	0	0	189	1833
	T	3183	939	939	0	0	189	5250
	N	4967	2500	2500	0	0	0	9967
Côte d'Ivoire	R	3417	3201	0	0	0	0	6618
	O	804	15	0	0	0	23	842
	T	4221	3216	0	0	0	23	7460
	N	2189	1650	0	0	0	0	3839
Democratic Republic of the Congo	R	18070	15437	13654	0	0	0	47161
	O	8976	0	0	0	0	645	9621
	T	27046	15437	13654	0	0	645	56782
	N	6434	6500	6500	0	0	0	19434

Table 2 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
Eastern Zaire Emergency Operation	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	R	857	689	690	690	0	85	3041
	O	214	0	0	0	0	41	255
	T	1101	689	690	690	0	126	3796
	N	525	560	790	890	0	0	2765
Eritrea	R	2150	1296	0	0	0	985	4432
	O	6109	253	0	0	0	666	7028
	T	8259	1549	0	0	0	1651	11460
	N	8218	7562	0	0	0	0	15780
Ethiopia	R	17381	16607	0	0	0	0	33987
	O	11512	0	0	0	0	1371	12883
	T	28893	16607	0	0	0	1371	46871
	N	12501	12650	0	0	0	0	25151
Gabon	R	733	611	0	0	0	898	2241
	O	338	0	0	0	0	1	338
	T	1079	611	0	0	0	899	2580
	N	2653	750	0	0	0	0	3403
Gambia	R	807	738	738	674	0	0	2957
	O	1167	0	0	0	0	61	1228
	T	1974	738	738	674	0	61	4185
	N	1523	965	945	923	0	0	4356
Ghana	R	3824	3419	3422	3430	6894	1326	22315
	O	5754	0	19	0	0	21	5794
	T	9578	3419	3441	3430	6894	1347	28109
	N	6208	3337	8609	8771	17118	0	49043

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a/	Total
Guinea	R	2951	2609	0	0	0	276	5835
	O	2442	5	0	0	0	186	2633
	T	5392	2614	0	0	0	462	8469
	N	688	1505	0	0	0	0	2193
Guinea-Bissau	R	1183	972	824	0	0	0	2979
	O	953	0	0	0	0	1100	2053
	T	2136	972	824	0	0	1100	5033
	N	2817	872	872	0	0	0	4561
Kenya	R	5321	4162	4018	1558	0	0	15058
	O	1949	0	0	0	0	96	2045
	T	7270	4162	4018	1558	0	96	17103
	N	3990	3063	3040	2645	0	0	12738
Lesotho	R	1045	915	0	0	0	631	2591
	O	470	0	0	0	0	-10	460
	T	1515	915	0	0	0	621	3051
	N	8644	3000	0	0	0	0	11644
Liberia	R	1917	1349	1350	0	0	7	4623
	O	2650	0	0	0	0	716	3367
	T	4568	1349	1350	0	0	723	7990
	N	12615	3500	3500	0	0	0	19615
Madagascar	R	6147	4774	4779	4791	0	351	20842
	O	5411	118	0	0	0	153	5681
	T	11558	4892	4779	4791	0	503	26523
	N	34282	4000	4000	4000	0	0	46282
Malawi	R	4674	4628	0	0	0	0	9302
	O	2641	216	0	0	0	194	3050
	T	7315	4844	0	0	0	194	12352
	N	13996	6618	0	0	0	0	20614

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a/	Total
Mali	R	6397	5244	5327	0	0	0	16968
	O	3203	31	0	0	0	703	3936
	T	9600	5275	5327	0	0	703	20905
	N	5567	4024	2400	0	0	0	11991
Mauritania	R	1595	1167	1168	674	0	0	4603
	O	2243	0	0	0	0	102	2346
	T	3838	1167	1168	674	0	102	6949
	N	3536	2876	2459	1718	0	0	10589
Mauritius	R	727	600	500	400	0	644	2871
	O	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
	T	754	600	500	400	0	644	2897
	N	238	50	50	50	0	0	388
Mozambique	R	9852	7817	0	0	0	0	17669
	O	22300	396	0	0	0	174	22870
	T	32152	8213	0	0	0	174	40539
	N	13253	9921	0	0	0	0	23174
Namibia	R	877	690	0	0	0	783	2350
	O	991	0	0	0	0	-99	891
	T	1867	690	0	0	0	684	3241
	N	10985	5000	0	0	0	0	15985
Niger	R	7117	6317	6324	6339	6375	0	32472
	O	1754	0	0	0	0	125	1879
	T	8871	6317	6324	6339	6375	125	34351
	N	1790	2700	2700	2700	2700	0	12590
Nigeria	R	24746	22164	0	0	0	0	46910
	O	1922	0	0	0	0	393	2316
	T	26669	22164	0	0	0	393	49226
	N	6466	2999	0	0	0	0	9465

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a/	Total
Rwanda	R	3452	2496	2350	2354	7095	329	18076
	O	4772	0	0	0	0	388	5160
	T	8224	2496	2350	2354	7095	717	23236
	N	23652	4966	4966	4966	15102	0	53652
Sao Tome and Principe	R	809	616	0	0	0	673	2098
	O	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
	T	808	616	0	0	0	673	2097
	N	1416	354	0	0	0	0	1770
Senegal	R	2368	1922	0	0	0	0	4290
	O	2684	0	0	0	0	135	2819
	T	5052	1922	0	0	0	135	7109
	N	16973	6400	0	0	0	0	23373
Seychelles d/	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	R	2781	2446	0	0	0	0	5227
	O	7423	0	0	0	0	686	8109
	T	10204	2446	0	0	0	686	13335
	N	3321	5200	0	0	0	0	8521
Somalia	R	4579	4451	4588	4754	0	0	18372
	O	11011	296	0	0	0	78	11384
	T	15590	4747	4588	4754	0	78	29756
	N	30366	17875	18375	18660	0	0	85276
South Africa	R	1112	980	0	0	0	0	2092
	O	3396	160	0	0	0	24	3580
	T	4508	1139	0	0	0	24	5671
	N	8990	3831	0	0	0	0	12821

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a/	Total
Swaziland	R	655	659	659	659	1318	697	4647
	O	194	0	0	0	0	136	330
	T	849	659	659	659	1318	833	4977
	N	1512	890	1890	1740	3480	0	9512
Togo	R	1548	1442	0	0	0	0	2990
	O	731	0	0	0	0	45	776
	T	2278	1442	0	0	0	45	3765
	N	2421	1350	0	0	0	0	3771
Uganda	R	6583	5342	5200	5212	10482	3658	36478
	O	19359	2031	0	0	0	642	22031
	T	25942	7372	5200	5212	10482	4300	58509
	N	30405	15185	15282	15280	29250	0	105402
United Republic of Tanzania	R	13147	7759	0	0	0	0	20905
	O	14220	78	0	0	0	1021	15319
	T	27367	7837	0	0	0	1021	36224
	N	10847	6592	0	0	0	0	17439
Zambia	R	5225	3345	0	0	0	0	8570
	O	7664	440	0	0	0	420	8524
	T	12889	3784	0	0	0	420	17094
	N	17177	9089	0	0	0	0	26266
Zimbabwe	R	1896	1823	1676	1679	1686	0	8760
	O	5081	544	0	0	0	177	5802
	T	6978	2367	1676	1679	1686	177	14563
	N	5188	6699	7858	8460	8956	0	37161
Subregional programmes, Africa	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
West and Central Africa	R	704	504	0	0	0	0	1207
	O	2872	968	518	0	0	101	4459
	T	3575	1472	518	0	0	101	5666
	N	1878	2050	0	0	0	0	3928
Eastern and Southern Africa	R	3696	469	0	0	0	0	4166
	O	3073	829	437	0	0	40	4378
	T	6769	1298	437	0	0	40	8544
	N	7700	7100	0	0	0	0	14800
Total, Africa	R	196311	161657	74520	40800	47608	14647	535542
	O	192733	7514	2122	0	0	13158	215527
	T	389044	169171	76642	40800	47608	27804	751069
	N	378809	208690	108938	92119	91382	0	879938
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Argentina	R	794	690	0	0	0	1080	2564
	O	2558	0	0	0	0	-1	2557
	T	3352	690	0	0	0	1079	5121
	N	7929	4095	0	0	0	0	12024
Belize	R	637	602	0	0	0	669	1908
	O	106	0	0	0	0	0	106
	T	742	602	0	0	0	669	2013
	N	1320	362	0	0	0	0	1682
Bolivia	R	1432	1264	167	0	0	0	2863
	O	6448	2442	217	0	0	-3	9105
	T	7880	3706	384	0	0	-3	11968
	N	15003	11297	10213	0	0	0	36513

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
Brazil	R	911	755	0	0	0	4555	6220
	O	10681	199	0	0	0	0	10880
	T	11592	954	0	0	0	4555	17101
	N	10819	14700	0	0	0	0	25519
Chile	R	795	690	0	0	0	1044	2529
	O	209	0	0	0	0	0	209
	T	1004	690	0	0	0	1044	2738
	N	2179	730	0	0	0	0	2909
Colombia	R	742	833	0	0	0	333	1908
	O	1669	0	0	0	0	105	1774
	T	2411	833	0	0	0	438	3682
	N	5334	4100	900	0	0	0	10334
Costa Rica	R	728	606	0	0	0	657	1991
	O	168	5	0	0	0	4	177
	T	896	611	0	0	0	661	2168
	N	1694	770	0	0	0	0	2464
Cuba	R	1014	690	0	0	0	980	2684
	O	730	194	0	0	0	0	923
	T	1744	884	0	0	0	980	3607
	N	4498	2001	0	0	0	0	6499
Dominican Republic	R	974	769	0	0	0	797	2540
	O	842	0	0	0	0	8	851
	T	1817	769	0	0	0	805	3391
	N	924	1000	0	0	0	0	1924
Eastern Caribbean	R	1715	1500	340	0	0	0	3556
	O	236	0	0	0	0	-37	199
	T	1951	1500	340	0	0	-37	3755
	N	2423	910	833	0	0	0	4166

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a/	Total
Ecuador	R	914	798	798	671	0	0	3182
	O	2085	0	0	0	0	43	2128
	T	3000	798	798	671	0	43	5310
	N	6567	5612	4101	2367	0	0	18647
El Salvador	R	963	690	0	0	0	1020	2673
	O	2253	4	0	0	0	38	2296
	T	3216	694	0	0	0	1058	4969
	N	8823	3336	0	0	0	0	12159
Guatemala	R	1093	940	0	0	0	461	2494
	O	3064	0	0	0	0	11	3076
	T	4157	940	0	0	0	472	5570
	N	14763	6319	0	0	0	0	21082
Guyana	R	775	655	655	655	1310	0	4050
	O	314	197	408	0	0	6	925
	T	1089	852	1063	655	1310	6	4975
	N	200	250	250	250	500	0	1450
Haiti	R	2681	1951	0	0	0	0	4632
	O	2067	0	0	0	0	91	2158
	T	4748	1951	0	0	0	91	6790
	N	2565	3500	0	0	0	0	6065
Honduras	R	703	876	0	0	0	477	2055
	O	2305	7	0	0	0	543	2855
	T	3007	883	0	0	0	1020	4911
	N	11855	3995	781	0	0	0	16631
Jamaica	R	902	606	0	0	0	766	2274
	O	456	0	0	0	0	-12	444
	T	1358	606	0	0	0	754	2719
	N	5031	2118	0	0	0	0	7149

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
Mexico	R	1118	762	0	0	0	834	2714
	O	881	0	0	0	0	0	881
	T	1998	762	0	0	0	834	3594
	N	27596	6450	0	0	0	0	34046
Nicaragua	R	931	928	0	0	0	598	2457
	O	4255	2768	188	0	0	104	7315
	T	5186	3696	188	0	0	702	9772
	N	4232	1939	0	0	0	0	6171
Panama	R	689	605	0	0	0	660	1954
	O	209	0	0	0	0	4	213
	T	898	605	0	0	0	664	2167
	N	4150	1191	0	0	0	0	5341
Paraguay	R	795	690	0	0	0	0	1485
	O	359	0	0	0	0	7	366
	T	1154	690	0	0	0	7	1851
	N	500	500	0	0	0	0	1000
Peru	R	1227	882	883	883	1770	147	5792
	O	3726	0	0	0	0	139	3865
	T	4953	882	883	883	1770	286	9657
	N	31157	7300	7360	6030	10360	0	62207
Suriname	O	253	0	0	0	0	39	292
	N	221	200	0	0	0	0	421
Uruguay	R	719	601	0	0	0	686	2006
	O	52	0	0	0	0	0	52
	T	771	601	0	0	0	686	2058
	N	1376	650	0	0	0	0	2026

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
Venezuela	R	1094	690	664	0	0	527	2976
	O	2227	0	0	0	0	-1	2226
	T	3321	690	664	0	0	527	5202
	N	1574	1100	905	0	0	0	3579
Subregional programmes, Americas and the Caribbean	O	406	0	0	0	0	-60	346
	N	7936	375	200	0	0	0	8511
Subregional programmes, Central America and Panama	O	130	2	0	0	0	1	133
	N	5859	1808	0	0	0	0	7667
The Americas and Caribbean Regional Office	R	994	373	0	0	0	0	1367
	O	1446	409	143	0	0	-7	1991
	T	2440	782	143	0	0	-7	3358
	N	7517	8500	0	0	0	0	16017
Total, Americas and the Caribbean	R	25341	20446	3507	2209	3080	16290	70874
	O	50134	6229	956	0	0	1024	58343
	T	75476	26675	4464	2209	3080	17314	129218
	N	194045	95108	25543	8647	10860	0	334203
ASIA								
Afghanistan	R	9045	8896	8920	0	0	0	26861
	O	4386	0	0	0	0	204	4589
	T	13431	8896	8920	0	0	204	31450
	N	5600	6000	6000	0	0	0	17600
Bangladesh	R	14054	12463	12477	12509	25164	20125	96792
	O	29932	3880	0	0	0	601	34413
	T	43986	16343	12477	12509	25164	20726	131205
	N	73737	28000	28000	28000	56000	0	213737

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a/	Total
Bhutan	R	891	906	0	0	0	537	2334
	O	1644	0	0	0	0	3	1647
	T	2535	906	0	0	0	540	3981
	N	3273	1934	0	0	0	0	5207
Cambodia	R	3777	3104	3107	3114	6258	0	19360
	O	8265	37	0	0	0	5	8307
	T	12042	3141	3107	3114	6258	5	27667
	N	18935	11000	11000	10500	19700	0	71135
China	R	18933	13469	12795	12155	21930	20620	99902
	O	5741	0	0	0	0	3	5745
	T	24674	13469	12795	12155	21930	20623	105647
	N	27406	5000	7000	9000	24000	0	72406
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	R	1147	920	920	921	0	77	3985
	O	3520	0	0	0	0	258	3778
	T	4667	920	920	921	0	335	7763
	N	2520	2700	3000	3300	0	0	11520
East Timor	R	2195	1541	750	0	0	0	4487
	O	8895	0	0	0	0	0	8895
	T	11090	1541	750	0	0	0	13381
	N	0	5700	5700	0	0	0	11400
India	R	37529	35297	17336	0	0	0	90162
	O	42648	18738	133	0	0	-24	61495
	T	80176	54035	17470	0	0	-24	151657
	N	41330	48600	47744	0	0	0	137674
Indonesia	R	7093	5066	5071	5083	10222	27010	59545
	O	15385	54	0	0	0	58	15496
	T	22478	5120	5071	5083	10222	27067	75041
	N	4057	16600	16600	16600	33200	0	87057

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
Lao People's Democratic Republic	R	2639	1494	288	0	0	0	4421
	O	4267	501	558	0	0	162	5488
	T	6906	1995	846	0	0	162	9909
	N	2601	3232	2880	0	0	0	8713
Malaysia	R	648	600	0	0	0	0	1248
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	648	600	0	0	0	0	1248
	N	631	0	0	0	0	0	631
Maldives	R	643	616	616	0	0	85	1960
	O	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
	T	645	616	616	0	0	87	1964
	N	260	360	280	0	0	0	900
Mongolia	R	1336	1092	0	0	0	0	2428
	O	832	0	0	0	0	-7	825
	T	2168	1092	0	0	0	-7	3254
	N	1856	900	0	0	0	0	2756
Myanmar	R	7367	6572	6579	6595	13264	2841	43218
	O	5273	2325	71	0	0	36	7705
	T	12640	8897	6650	6595	13264	2878	50923
	N	14527	6000	6000	6000	12000	0	44527
Nepal	R	4658	4203	0	0	0	0	8861
	O	6297	25	0	0	0	25	6347
	T	10955	4228	0	0	0	25	15208
	N	9528	6408	0	0	0	0	15936
Pacific Island countries	R	2401	2000	0		0	0	4401
	O	1091	0	0	0	0	5	1096
	T	3492	2000	0	0	0	5	5497
	N	7964	2800	0	0	0	0	10764

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
Pakistan	R	16950	14809	14826	2034	0	0	48619
	O	10681	45	0	0	0	52	10777
	T	27631	14854	14826	2034	0	52	59397
	N	4885	7675	7600	7175	0	0	27335
Papua New Guinea	R	1461	940	925	0	0	0	3326
	O	16	0	0	0	0	107	123
	T	1477	940	925	0	0	107	3449
	N	1442	1250	1229	0	0	0	3921
Philippines	R	3833	2706	2571	1326	0	0	10437
	O	5457	105	0	0	0	226	5787
	T	9290	2811	2571	1326	0	226	16224
	N	6345	7000	8000	8000	0	0	29345
Republic of Korea	O	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
Sri Lanka	R	758	792	0	0	0	526	2076
	O	3197	684	487	0	0	-40	4328
	T	3955	1476	487	0	0	486	6404
	N	2640	2031	0	0	0	0	4671
Thailand	R	1207	980	792	518	0	0	3496
	O	2064	285	0	0	0	39	2388
	T	3271	1265	792	518	0	39	5884
	N	2210	2950	2600	2260	0	0	10020
Viet Nam	R	5961	4450	4228	4016	7630	14188	40473
	O	6939	1084	0	0	0	69	8092
	T	12900	5534	4228	4016	7630	14256	48565
	N	65758	10100	10600	10100	19200	0	115758
East Asia and the Pacific	R	522	322	0	0	0	0	844
	O	1476	262	124	0	0	14	1876
	T	1998	584	124	0	0	14	2720
	N	4500	4500	0	0	0	0	9000

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
South Asia	R	866	569	0	0	0	0	1436
	O	1215	786	681	0	0	20	2702
	T	2081	1356	681	0	0	20	4137
	N	1840	3100	0	0	0	0	4940
Total, Asia	R	145913	123807	92202	48271	84468	86008	580670
	O	169223	28811	2055	0	0	1840	201928
	T	315136	152618	94256	48271	84468	87848	782598
	N	303844	183840	164233	100935	164100	0	916952
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA								
Algeria	R	1302	1085	0	0	0	135	2522
	O	374	0	0	0	0	52	426
	T	1676	1085	0	0	0	186	2947
	N	764	800	0	0	0	0	1564
Djibouti	R	1008	694	695	568	0	0	2965
	O	269	0	0	0	0	-9	260
	T	1277	694	695	568	0	-9	3225
	N	1109	930	860	790	0	0	3689
Egypt	R	3934	3028	0	0	0	4365	11327
	O	4970	1422	0	0	0	0	6392
	T	8903	4450	0	0	0	4365	17719
	N	33569	0	0	0	0	0	33569
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	R	2342	1940	1942	1946	1954	0	10124
	O	836	0	0	0	0	16	852
	T	3178	1940	1942	1946	1954	16	10976
	N	500	500	500	500	500	0	2500
Iraq	R	3034	2453	0	0	0	146	5633
	O	2822	0	0	0	0	38	2860
	T	5856	2453	0	0	0	184	8493
	N	18520	10047	0	0	0	0	28567

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
Jordan	R	922	690	656	0	0	431	2698
	O	731	0	0	0	0	3	734
	T	1653	690	656	0	0	433	3432
	N	660	1000	1000	0	0	0	2660
Kuwait	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	R	945	690	0	0	0	402	2037
	O	1055	0	0	0	0	12	1067
	T	2000	690	0	0	0	414	3105
	N	8495	2205	0	0	0	0	10700
Morocco	R	1918	1638	0	0	0	0	3556
	O	663	0	0	0	0	18	681
	T	2581	1638	0	0	0	18	4237
	N	4974	4157	0	0	0	0	9131
Oman	R	1043	600	500	400	0	803	3345
	O	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	T	1048	600	500	400	0	803	3351
	N	0	300	500	700	0	0	1500
Sudan	R	7682	4757	0	0	0	0	12439
	O	8611	332	0	0	0	2088	11031
	T	16293	5089	0	0	0	2088	23470
	N	11273	4968	0	0	0	0	16241
Sudan, Operation Lifeline	R	3226	0	0	0	0	0	3226
	O	15736	0	0	0	0	2110	17846
	T	18961	0	0	0	0	2110	21072
Syrian Arab Republic	R	1139	926	0	0	0	802	2867
	O	72	0	0	0	0	8	80
	T	1211	926	0	0	0	809	2947
	N	4747	290	0	0	0	0	5037

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
Tunisia	R	905	690	0	0	0	1157	2752
	O	463	58	0	0	0	0	521
	T	1368	748	0	0	0	1157	3273
	N	791	282	0	0	0	0	1073
Yemen	R	3847	3046	0	0	0	0	6893
	O	2464	0	0	0	0	11	2475
	T	6311	3046	0	0	0	11	9368
	N	27878	16965	0	0	0	0	44843
Palestinian children and mothers in Jordan	R	233	200	200	200	0	26	860
	N	600	200	200	200	0	0	1200
Palestinian children and mothers in Lebanon	R	384	350	350	350	0	0	1434
	O	251	0	0	0	0	5	255
	T	635	350	350	350	0	5	1690
	N	935	500	500	500	0	0	2435
Palestinian children and mothers in the Syrian Arab Republic	R	240	200	200	200	0	76	916
	O	158	0	0	0	0	4	162
	T	398	200	200	200	0	80	1078
	N	303	120	120	115	0	0	658
Palestinian children and mothers in the West Bank and Gaza	R	982	850	850	850	0	46	3578
	O	1995	0	0	0	0	-21	1974
	T	2978	850	850	850	0	25	5552
	N	8732	3800	3800	3800	0	0	20132
Gulf area programme	R	504	0	0	0	0	0	504
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	504	0	0	0	0	0	504

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a/	Total
Middle East and North Africa	R	736	380	0	0	0	0	1116
	O	509	298	161	0	0	0	968
	T	1244	678	161	0	0	0	2084
	N	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	2000
Total, Middle East and North Africa	R	36325	24217	5393	4514	1954	8388	80791
	O	41984	2110	161	0	0	4335	48591
	T	78309	26328	5554	4514	1954	12727	129382
	N	124852	48064	7480	6605	500	0	187501
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES AND THE BALTIC STATES								
Albania	R	1093	690	688	689	1378	452	4990
	O	8940	0	0	0	0	11	8950
	T	10033	690	688	689	1378	463	13940
	N	4850	3000	3000	3000	6000	0	19850
Armenia	R	965	690	671	671	633	0	3630
	O	126	0	0	0	0	2	127
	T	1091	690	671	671	633	2	3757
	N	1200	1400	1400	1400	1400	0	6800
Azerbaijan	R	1074	903	903	904	906	0	4690
	O	821	188	168	0	0	89	1266
	T	1895	1091	1071	904	906	89	5956
	N	1656	2351	2351	2351	2351	0	11061
Belarus	O	0	0	0	0	0	41	41
Bosnia and Herzegovina and area office for the former Yugoslavia	R	848	622	0	0	0	4	1474
	O	8817	0	0	0	0	-52	8765
	T	9665	622	0	0	0	-48	10239
	N	10820	5430	0	0	0	0	16250
Bulgaria	O	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a/	Total
Croatia	R	146	0	0	0	0	0	146
	O	786	0	0	0	0	-2	784
	T	932	0	0	0	0	-2	930
	N	1996	0	0	0	0	0	1996
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	R	201	0	0	0	0	0	201
	O	14862	0	0	0	0	240	15102
	T	15063	0	0	0	0	240	15303
	N	5196	2139	0	0	0	0	7335
Georgia	R	1059	690	672	672	1346	498	4937
	O	912	0	0	0	0	0	912
	T	1970	690	672	672	1346	498	5848
	N	1129	1545	1545	1500	2910	0	8629
Kazakhstan	R	818	899	900	900	902	81	4500
	O	229	0	0	0	0	56	285
	T	1046	899	900	900	902	138	4785
	N	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	0	7500
Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)	R	950	0	0	0	0	0	950
	O	29218	1953	0	0	0	0	31171
	T	30168	1953	0	0	0	0	32121
Kyrgyzstan	R	957	807	807	808	809	0	4188
	O	79	0	0	0	0	-1	78
	T	1036	807	807	808	809	-1	4266
	N	350	500	500	500	500	0	2350
Republic of Moldova	R	780	687	0	0	0	458	1926
	O	1262	0	0	0	0	6	1268
	T	2042	687	0	0	0	465	3194
	N	1378	1000	0	0	0	0	2378

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Romania	R	765	724	724	725	687	0	3625
	O	1186	0	0	0	0	46	1232
	T	1951	724	724	725	687	46	4857
	N	1701	1786	1786	1786	1788	0	8847
Russia Federation	O	31	0	0	0	0	1	32
Tajikistan	R	1239	1214	1215	1217	1220	0	6105
	O	727	0	0	0		203	930
	T	1966	1214	1215	1217	1220	203	7035
	N	300	300	300	300	300	0	1500
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	R	662	620	0	0	0	0	1282
	O	7031	0	0	0	0	-3	7028
	T	7693	620	0	0	0	-3	8310
	N	2734	1190	0	0	0	0	3924
Turkey	R	1132	915	895	896	1794	599	6231
	O	10039	0	0	0	0	-19	10020
	T	11171	915	895	896	1794	579	16250
	N	3278	2238	3132	3578	6552	0	18778
Turkmenistan	R	912	857	857	858	859	0	4343
	O	210	0	0	0	0	29	239
	T	1122	857	857	858	859	29	4582
	N	200	250	250	250	250	0	1200
Ukraine	O	83	0	0	0	0	21	104
Uzbekistan	R	1631	1611	1612	1615	1621	0	8090
	O	102	0	0	0	0	93	195
	T	1733	1611	1612	1615	1621	93	8285
	N	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	0	12500
Yugoslavia (former)	O	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Central Asia and Kazakhstan, programme support and office establishment	R	747	0	0	0	0	0	747
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independant States and the Baltic States: multi-country	R	3561	3500	0	0	0	0	7061
	O	4857	0	0	0	0	46	4903
	T	8418	3500	0	0	0	46	11964
	N	2876	3000	0	0	0	0	5876
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independant States and the Baltic States Regional Office	R	530	300	0	0	0	0	830
	O	286	249	139	0	0	0	674
	T	816	549	139	0	0	0	1504
	N	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	2000
Total, Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	R	20069	15729	9944	9955	12155	2093	69945
	O	90603	2390	308	0	0	811	94112
	T	110672	18119	10252	9955	12155	2904	164057
	N	41788	28129	18264	18665	26051	0	132898
INTERREGIONAL								
Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation	O	0	0	0	0	0	31	31
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rotary International for polio eradication	N	37533	4000	4000	4000	8000	0	57533
Vaccine Independence Initiative	O	797	0	0	0	0	0	797
	N	3333	2000	2000	2000	4000	0	13333
Health	R	5203	802	0	0	0	0	6005
	O	33820	1060	1116	0	0	94	36089
	T	39023	1862	1116	0	0	0	42001
	N	21506	0	0	0	0	0	21506

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a/	Total
Nutrition	R	694	694	0	0	0	0	1388
	O	5835	0	0	0	0	10	5845
	T	6529	694	0	0	0	0	7223
	N	6077	6514	0	0	0	0	12591
Education	R	792	792	0	0	0	0	1584
	O	906	0	0	0	0	181	1087
	T	1698	792	0	0	0	0	2490
	N	2225	2430	0	0	0	0	4655
Water, environment and sanitation	R	395	395	0	0	0	0	790
	O	571	381	101	0	0	0	1053
	T	966	776	101	0	0	0	1843
	N	1700	1700	0	0	0	0	3400
Child protection	R	287	286	0	0	0	0	573
	O	1555	48	0	0	0	0	1603
	T	1841	334	0	0	0	0	2175
	N	2164	2725	0	0	0	0	4889
Intersectoral	R	2019	1458	0	0	0	0	3476
	O	179	0	0	0	0	76	255
	T	2197	1458	0	0	0	76	3731
	N	4444	4600	0	0	0	0	9044
Advocacy and communication	R	1704	1556	0	0	0	0	3260
	O	45	0	0	0	0	63	107
	T	1749	1556	0	0	0	0	3305
	N	6220	6220	0	0	0	0	12440
Planning, evaluation and monitoring	R	4660	1202	0	0	0	0	5862
	O	118	0	0	0	0	45	164
	T	4778	1202	0	0	0	45	6025
	N	644	4396	0	0	0	0	5040

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Emergency	R	698	697	0	0	0	0	1395
	O	7075	1662	746	0	0	5	9488
	T	7773	2359	746	0	0	5	10883
	N	14166	18350	0	0	0	0	32516
International Child Development Centre	O	3793	1988	1820	0	0	-7	7594
	N	3380	4300	4500	0	0	0	12180
Information Technology Division	R	2205	0	0	0	0	0	2205
	O	988	0	0	0	0	0	988
	T	3193	0	0	0	0	0	3193
	N	4730	7500	0	0	0	0	12230
Emergency Programme Fund	R	1182	12000	0	0	0	9745	22927
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	1182	12000	0	0	0	9745	22927
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNICEF Maurice Pate Award	R	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
UNICEF support to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children	O	1414	0	0	0	0	0	1414
	N	2000	0	0	0	0	0	2000
Total, Interregional	R	19863	19882	0	0	0	9745	49490
	O	57095	5138	3783	0	0	498	66513
	T	76958	25020	3783	0	0	10243	116003
	N	110121	64735	10500	6000	12000	0	203356

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2000	2001	2002	2003	Future year	Adjustment a/	Total
SUMMARY								
Total, Africa	R	196311	161657	74520	40800	47608	14647	535542
	O	192733	7514	2122	0	0	13158	215527
	T	389044	169171	76642	40800	47608	27804	751069
	N	378809	208690	108938	92119	91382	0	879938
Total, Americas and the Caribbean	R	25341	20446	3507	2209	3080	16290	70874
	O	50134	6229	956	0	0	1024	58343
	T	75476	26675	4464	2209	3080	17314	129218
	N	194045	95108	25543	8647	10860	0	334203
Total, Asia	R	145913	123807	92202	48271	84468	86008	580670
	O	169223	28811	2055	0	0	1840	201928
	T	315136	152618	94256	48271	84468	87848	782598
	N	303844	183840	164233	100935	164100	0	916952
Total, Middle East and North Africa	R	36325	24217	5393	4514	1954	8388	80791
	O	41984	2110	161	0	0	4335	48591
	T	78309	26328	5554	4514	1954	12723	129382
	N	124852	48064	7480	6605	500	0	187501
Total, Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	R	20069	15729	9944	9955	12155	2093	69945
	O	90603	2390	308	0	0	811	94112
	T	110672	18119	10252	9955	12155	2904	164057
	N	41788	28129	18264	18665	26051	0	132898
Total, Interregional	R	19863	19882	0	0	0	9745	49490
	O	57095	5138	3783	0	0	498	66513
	T	76958	25020	3783	0	0	10243	116003
	N	110121	64735	10500	6000	12000	0	203356
Total, Global	R	443822	365739	185566	105750	149265	137171	1387312
	O	601773	52192	9385	0	0	21665	685015
	T	1045594	417931	194951	105750	149265	158836	2072327
	N	1153459	628566	334958	232971	304893	0	2654847

Notes

a. This amount represents the excess of Board-approved budgets and the affordable level of programme expenditure for regular resources as per the financial medium-term. It excludes unspent balances of approved programmes, which have been superseded by newly approved programme cycles, and the interim budget for global funds, which have been superseded by the integrated budget. Those pertaining to cycles which have just been completed will be adjusted in 2000. For regular resources, it is estimated that the excess in approved programmes in the total amount of $97.7 million and overexpenditures in programmes in the total amount of $0.2 million will be adjusted in 2000.

b. R = Regular resources.
O = Current other resources programmes funded.
T = Total of regular resources and other resources.

c. N = Unfunded balances of approved other resources proposals and new recommendations to the Executive Board. Because of earlier preparation of this table, the figures may differ from those shown in proposals for other resources.

d. Includes allocations from the allocation for the higher-income countries.

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United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
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Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

Recommendation for funding for a short-duration country programme**

Burundi

Summary

The present document contains a recommendation for funding from regular resources and other resources for the country programme of Burundi with duration of one year to support activities that will lead to the preparation of a full-length country programme. The Executive Director *recommends* that the Executive Board approve the amount of $2,332,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $6,068,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for 2001.

* E/ICEF/2000/14

** The figures provided in the present document are final and take into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1999. They will be contained in the summary of recommendations for regular resources and other resources programmes (E/ICEF/2000/P/L.27).

00-54219 (E) 180800

Basic data

(1998 unless otherwise stated)

Child population (millions, under 18 years)	3.4
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	176
IMR (per 1,000 live births)	106
Underweight (% moderate and severe) (1994)	37
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (1997)	800
Literacy (% male/female) (1995)	52/33
Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female)	32/27
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%)	
Access to safe water (%)	52
Routine EPI vaccines financed by Government (%)	2
GNP per capita (US$)	140
One-year-olds fully immunized against:	
Tuberculosis	58 per cent
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus	50 per cent
Measles	44 per cent
Poliomyelitis	51 per cent
Pregnant women immunized against tetanus	9 per cent

The situation of children and women

1. Burundi remains characterized by a humanitarian crisis, combined with ongoing attempts to end extended armed conflict. The human suffering which has plagued the country since the outbreak of the current crisis in late 1993 remained unabated in 2000. About 200,000 lives have been lost in the conflict since 1993, and over 1.1 million persons, or 13 per cent of the population, have been displaced internally and externally. Children and women constitute over three quarters of the war victims. In 1990, 35 per cent of rural and 32 per cent of urban populations lived in poverty. Due to the war and other factors, poverty rates have almost doubled since 1990.

2. In October 1999, the UNICEF Representative, Luis Manuel Zuniga, was killed, along with a senior official of the World Food Programme (WFP), Saskia Von Meijenfeldt, while on official mission in the province of Rutana in south-eastern Burundi. Peace talks in Arusha have continued, revitalized by the participation of Nelson Mandela since January 2000. None the less, fighting continues to affect children disproportionately, many having been displaced, wounded, killed or separated from their families.

3. Burundian women and children have some of the worst health indicators in Africa. Communicable diseases and malnutrition remain major health problems. Vaccination coverage rates have fallen dramatically. Malaria, upper respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases often go untreated due to population displacements and insecurity, the destruction of approximately one third of the rural health centres, a lack of essential drugs and other medical supplies, and the absence of qualified personnel. Levels of wasting and severe wasting of young children are among the highest in the world, and adult malnutrition is a serious problem. About 160,000 children have been orphaned by AIDS, and the rapid increase in HIV prevalence suggests that the number will grow exponentially.

4. Only 13 per cent of the displaced population had access to potable water in 1999, and only 47 per cent had access to latrines of acceptable standard. Many of the existing water and sanitary facilities were destroyed, while others lack maintenance. Women and children have been the most affected by water-borne

diseases and other sanitary problems. In education, the gross primary enrolment rate dropped from 70 per cent in 1992/93 to 62 per cent in 1998/99. Several factors impede advancement in this sector: overcrowding; a deficit of over 3,000 teachers for primary and secondary grades; and an existing corps of teachers in desperate need of training. Some 700,000 children of school age do not go to school.

5. Burundi's future depends to a large extent on developments in neighbouring countries. The one-year "bridging" programme proposed will allow UNICEF and other partners to see whether recent positive developments in the peace process will bear fruit and, thus, whether, after 2001, the programme of cooperation can support a greater range of post-emergency activities.

Programme cooperation, 2000

6. In view of the emergency situation, the current programme covers only one year. The declaration of security phase IV in October 1999 caused a suspension of all United Nations programmes for one month and serious programme restrictions thereafter until the declaration of phase III for most of the country in April 2000. One half of the international staff were evacuated during phase IV, and one half of the national staff were placed on rotational leave. A mandatory and overdue reduction of staff in early 2000 resulted in the abolishment of 40 posts. These measures obviously impeded programme progress. For instance, due to insecurity, it was not possible to set up epidemiological sentinel sites or to conduct a planned survey of vitamin A deficiency. Expanded programme on immunization mobile campaigns planned in Bujumbura Rural Province were postponed several times.

7. An important feature of the programme is the lead agency role of UNICEF nutrition and water and sanitation. The health and nutrition programme supported national immunization days (NIDs) against polio, which had a coverage rate of 93 per cent last year. The programme helped to address shortfalls in supplies of essential drugs, providing drugs for the treatment of about 1.2 million cases of the most common diseases. Iron folate supplements and tetanus immunization benefited 100,000 pregnant women. Basic kits and training were provided to traditional birth attendants (TBAs). The programme coordinated the activities of international organizations in the nutrition sector. Together with WFP and 13 non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, it supported 187 supplementary feeding centres and 28 therapeutic feeding centres, enabling the treatment of approximately 30,000 cases of moderate and 3,000 cases of severe malnutrition per month.

8. The water and environmental sanitation (WES) programme provided clean water to about 90,000 persons, and an additional 118,000 people benefited from sanitation facilities in regroupment camps. Water systems were rehabilitated for an additional 65,300 beneficiaries. Community capacity in hygiene education was strengthened through training of 35 committees, consisting of 171 members, 23 sanitation technicians and 25 local masons in 4 provinces. The programme also supported the building of 20 new latrines in primary schools, and the rehabilitation and construction of over 500 latrines in displacement camps.

9. The education programme provided building materials, school materials and furniture, making it possible for approximately 29,900 children to go to school. Teacher training focused on unqualified teachers, comprising 21 per cent of Ministry of Education teachers, and included training for 83 headmasters and school inspectors on pedagogical supervision of these teachers. National sports and athletic competitions promoted peace consciousness among pupils, and parents' committees were sensitized on their role in peace-building in communities. Support was also provided to the National Literacy Service to train 24 trainers and 100 teachers, providing didactic materials to literacy centres.

10. There was a major emphasis on child protection and the promotion of children's and women's rights. UNICEF cooperated with the National Assembly, the Association of Women Lawyers and the Burundian Association for Children and Youth's Rights to promote the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Government and NGO partners were supported in reunification activities and psychosocial assistance for unaccompanied children. Extensive media campaigns strengthened awareness of the situation of children in the Burundian conflict and rallied political commitment on NIDs and in the fight against AIDS. In cooperation with the National AIDS Control Programme and other partners, UNICEF is launching a national project on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. Preparations are under

way in Bujumbura and its environs to enrol 6,000 pregnant women, of which an estimated 1,200 are HIV-positive. A major accomplishment has been implementation of the multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) 2000, covering nearly 5,000 households in all provinces. The results are being analysed and will provide invaluable data for the next country programme and beyond.

Lessons learned from past cooperation

11. Security problems continue to slow implementation of many important programme activities. As a result, UNICEF will continue to face an enormous challenge in trying to ensure the uninterrupted delivery of the full range of necessary services, with priority consideration given to staff security issues. As insecurity has impeded direct contacts with grass-roots communities, UNICEF will strengthen partnerships with provincial committees and grass-roots organizations, including NGOs and civic, youth and religious groups.

12. Due to weak emergency preparedness and response at the community level, adequate measures will have to be put in place to meet the emergency needs of populations, including assistance to returning refugees and displaced families, as the peace process progresses. This will include maintaining and strengthening support for immunization activities, the provision of essential drugs, water and sanitation facilities, and nutrition supplementation.

13. The key obstacles to the promotion and protection of children's rights are linked to the present political and security situation, which does not generate an environment conducive to the respect of children's and women's rights. Protection for those most vulnerable to rights violations in conflict situations — war and AIDS orphans, street children, children growing up alone and widows — should receive primary consideration.

14. As media campaigns on special events have proven that programmes animated by and for children can influence public decisions and mobilize communities, more effective use of the media for children's participation should be promoted. In addition, UNICEF programmes should support training and policy development to focus greater attention on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Recommended programme cooperation, 2001

Estimated annual expenditure

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Total
Regular resources	
Health and nutrition	520
Basic education/child protection	459
Water and environmental sanitation	316
Communications, rights promotion and HIV/AIDS prevention	330
Planning, monitoring and evaluation	201
Cross-sectoral costs	506
Subtotal	**2 332**

	Total
Other resources	
Health and nutrition	1 739
Basic education/child protection	1 582
Water and environmental sanitation	950
Communications, rights promotion and HIV/AIDS prevention	1 000
Planning, monitoring and evaluation	125
Cross-sectoral costs	672
Subtotal	**6 068**
Total	**8 400**

Country programme preparation process

15. The recommended one-year programme is the product of discussions held with the Government, NGOs and United Nations partner agencies. Programme priorities and strategies were finalized based on: (a) the preparation of a situation analysis of current and projected needs and possible strategies for effective intervention; (b) sectoral-level meetings with governmental, NGO and United Nations partners to ensure coordination of activities and to discuss UNICEF-prepared sectoral strategy papers and lessons learned from past programming; and (c) discussions with concerned ministries to finalize programme objectives and strategies. The discussions culminated in a one-day strategy meeting, chaired by the Minister for External Affairs and International Cooperation and attended by all government and non-government counterparts and other United Nations agencies.

Country programme goals and objectives

16. The goal of the programme of cooperation is to promote the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in Burundi, promote the values of peace and contribute to the development of a society that champions the rights of children and women. The programme will aim to: (a) ensure access to basic health care and adequate nutrition, adequate water and sanitation, and basic quality education, especially for disaster-stricken populations; (b) combat HIV/AIDS and malaria; and (c) strengthen protection measures for children with special needs.

Relation to national and international priorities

17. The central issue facing the future of Burundi is the creation and continuity of a peaceful social order. This will require the development of a culture of rights in Burundian society. The Government has submitted its initial reports on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

18. The longer-term goals of the United Nations remain the decreased dependence on humanitarian assistance, the sustainable reintegration of all conflict-affected populations and the re-establishment of the rule of law. Given the uncertain political and security situation, the United Nations will focus on ensuring that humanitarian needs are adequately met in a timely and effective manner. At the same time, the United Nations will continue to call for increased investment in sustainable reintegration and to establish the foundations of community development in the more stable areas. UNICEF will coordinate actions with other humanitarian agencies to support United Nations preparedness for an increasingly dynamic progression of humanitarian and development needs based on the return and reinsertion of 1.2 million refugees and

internally displaced persons once a ceasefire is enforced.

Programme strategy

19. The specific strategies of this one-year programme are to: (a) work towards the fulfilment, promotion and protection of children's rights through communication and social mobilization activities at all levels; (b) improve service delivery to ensure the fulfilment of the rights to education, good health and nutrition; (c) reinforce institutional and community-level capacity-building to strengthen local ability to identify, plan, execute, monitor and evaluate programmes in response to Burundi's problems; and (d) advocate at all levels for the creation of social movements for the prevention of HIV/AIDS. The current objectives and strategies will build on the current programme and establish the groundwork for the 2002-2004 programme of cooperation.

20. UNICEF will support the Ministry of Health in reducing infant and maternal morbidity and mortality. The *health and nutrition* programme will comprise three projects: (a) development of the health system; (b) maternal and child health; and (c) nutrition. Major activities will consist of: (a) the provision of 600 kits of essential drugs to 50 health centres; (b) participation in epidemic surveillance and control activities; (c) the provision of six antigens and cold chains for the vaccination of 300,000 children under one year old; (d) the training and equipping of medical personnel in primary health care, including 100 TBAs; (e) promotion of the use of mosquito nets and the provision of anti-malaria drugs; (f) the provision of special foods to 37,000 children in therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres; and (g) coordination of the nutrition, essential drugs and maternal health sub-sectors. The programme will complement the HIV/AIDS prevention project and will aim, in particular, to reduce MTCT of HIV.

21. UNICEF will continue to play its role as the lead agency in the coordination of activities in the nutrition sector and will strengthen capacity with partners and within UNICEF. It will also seek to build upon past successes to improve planning, implementation and evaluation of activities. Attention will be focused on the development of a national nutrition policy, with government leadership. Life-sustaining activities such as the supply of food and therapeutic products, and the provision of vitamin A and iron folate, will remain priority actions. Community-based growth monitoring will be reinforced in the more stable provinces. The memorandum of understanding with WFP will be extended to the end of 2001 for the provinces with emergency programmes.

22. The *basic education/child protection* programme comprises two projects: (a) basic education for peace; and (b) children in need of special protection. It aims to: (a) contribute to the achievement of a gross school enrolment rate of 71 per cent by the 2001/02 school year; (b) advance acceptance of the right of children and youths to quality education; (c) involve children, adolescents, teachers and local communities in peace education activities; (d) involve children in national efforts to stop or reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS; and (e) support children in need of special protection. Strategies will include materials production, support to the education of girls and women, and the promotion of peace education.

23. Main activities will focus on: (a) the repair and equipping of classrooms; (b) the purchase and distribution of school supplies to 30,000 students from poor families; (c) the training of 600 teachers; (d) the review of curricula and printing of school manuals for formal and non-formal education, with an emphasis on integrating peace education, HIV/AIDS and life skills; and (e) implementation of social mobilization campaigns on universal access to education, with an emphasis on girls' education. The programme will complement the rights promotion and HIV/AIDS prevention projects, and will also support implementation of community-based initiatives for children in distress affected by war and by HIV/AIDS.

24. The objective of the *WES* component is to increase access to potable water and a clean and healthy environment. The main strategy is to use appropriate technologies to reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Community Development to coordinate, evaluate and implement water and sanitation projects in rural areas. The main activities include: (a) repairing 15 existing gravity-fed water distribution systems; (b) constructing or repairing 20 wide-diameter wells equipped with hand-pumps; (c) monitoring water quality; (d) retraining 60 community water technicians and/or members of community water boards; (e) repairing 100 latrines for communal use; (f) supporting the construction of 1,000 family latrines and the training of 50 local masons;

(g) supporting educational campaigns for health and hygiene; (h) strengthening local capacities to conduct surveys and studies, and to improve planning in the sector; and (i) providing access, on an emergency basis, to clean water, proper sanitation and hygiene supplies.

25. The programme on *communications, rights promotion and HIV/AIDS prevention* will address advocacy, education and communications with national authorities, vulnerable communities, civil society and the humanitarian assistance community for the promotion and realization of children's and women's rights. It will comprise three projects: (a) information and external relations; (b) rights promotion; and (c) HIV/AIDS prevention. The information and external relations project will increase the visibility of programmes and support advocacy for women and children. It will provide technical support for the development, implementation and monitoring of advocacy, social mobilization and programme communications strategies. It will also develop and support implementation of fund-raising strategies, and develop and maintain relations with the media in relation to press orientations and briefings, as well as special events, especially those related to the Global Movement for Children.

26. The rights promotion project will support increased awareness of the principles of children's rights to create the momentum for the identification and definition of social policies; mobilization; and community responses in favour of disadvantaged groups, particularly orphans and abused children. It will provide technical assistance to other programmes for the development of rights-based indicators. It will also seek to strengthen the capacity of all partners and ensure conformity between national legislation and the two Conventions. The HIV/AIDS prevention project will strengthen the capacities of key partners to incorporate the impact of HIV/AIDS on children and their rights in the planning and decision-making processes, with particular attention to behaviour formation. It will complement activities in both the education and health sectors.

27. *Cross-sectoral costs* will cover the costs for supply and logistics, personnel and human resources development, programme and administrative budget, quality management and control, finance services and monitoring, communications and information resources management, office support and administrative services.

Monitoring and evaluation

28. Attention will be focused on strengthening the capacities of UNICEF and its cooperating partners to plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate programmes. The planning, monitoring and evaluation programme will ensure timely and correct assessment of needs of women and children, and evaluate the relevance, scope and impact of all programme activities. Rapid assessments will continue to be employed in order to determine the type and quantities of assistance needed for emergency, short-term interventions. Major activities will include data collection, research studies and training. The programme will also support the publication of the results of the MICS 2000.

Collaboration with partners

29. UNICEF continues to work to strengthen the United Nations coordination system and operational activities, including security matters, and is working with other United Nations agencies to update the Common Country Assessment. UNICEF will participate in the formulation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. In every sector of intervention, UNICEF will continue to work closely with a wide range of NGOs and the donor community to conduct assessments, deliver services and improve infrastructure. In particular, collaboration with WFP, the Association of Women Lawyers, the Burundian Association of Children and Youths Rights, and the National AIDS Control Programme will be enhanced. Support from the Governments of Norway, Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and France, as well as from the European Union and the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance and others will continue to enable greater collaboration and enhanced programme implementation in many of the above areas.

Programme management

30. The line technical ministries, under the general coordination of the Burundian Ministry for External Affairs and International Cooperation, will be

responsible for programme execution. Programme reviews will be conducted biannually to monitor both programme and management performance through the use of over 40 indicators. To help ensure adequate funding, the country team will continue to provide regular activity briefings to donor representatives in Burundi and actively solicit funds from National Committees for UNICEF and donor Governments.

TABLE

COUNTRY : BURUNDI
PROGRAME : 2001

LINKAGE OF PROGRAMME BUDGET AND STAFFING/STAFF COSTS

PROGRAMME SECTION/AREAS AND FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAMME BUDGET				POSTS a/										STAFF COSTS b/		
	RR	FOR	NOR	TOTAL	D2/D1	P5/P4	P3/P2	P1/L4	P/L3	P/L2/1	IP	NP	GS	TOTAL	IP	LOCAL	TOTAL
REGULAR RESOURCES																	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	520,000			520,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	36,498	36,498
BASIC EDUCATION/CHILD PROTECTION	459,264			459,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	36,498	36,498
WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	316,000			316,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	36,541	36,541
COM . RIGHTS FROM . HIV/AIDS PREV.	330,000			330,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	4	124,655	58,562	183,217
PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVAL.	201,000			201,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	124,655	17,947	142,602
CROSS-SECTORAL COSTS	505,736			505,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	196,744	196,744
TOTAL RR	2,332,000			2,332,000	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	11	20	249,310	382,790	632,100
OTHER RESOURCES																	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION			0 1,739,148	1,739,148	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	4	160,018	52,531	212,549
BASIC EDUCATION/CHILD PROTECTION			0 1,582,000	1,582,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	160,016	33,131	193,147
WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION			0 960,000	960,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	160,016	11,110	171,126
COM . RIGHTS FROM . HIV/AIDS PREV.			0 1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	160,016	0	160,016
PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVAL.			0 124,655	124,655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROSS-SECTORAL COSTS			0 672,219	672,219	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	7	124,655	49,693	174,714
TOTAL OR			0 6,068,000	6,068,000	0	0	0	4	0	1	5	3	9	17	764,719	146,431	911,150
TOTAL RR & OR	2,332,000		0 6,068,000	8,400,000	0	0	0	4	2	1	7	8	20	33	1,014,029	529,221	1,543,250
SUPPORT BUDGET			Operating costs Staffing	317,290	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	2	8	14	620,945	150,167	771,112
GRAND TOTAL (RR + OR + SB)					0	0	1	5	7	2	11	10	28	47	1,634,974	679,388	2,314,362
	Number of posts and staff costs Current programme cycle At the end of proposed programme cycle (indicative only)										10 11	10 10	29 30	49 51	1,634,974	679,388	2,314,362

RR = regular resources
OR = other resources
FOR = funded other resources
NOR = new other resources
IP = International Professional
NP = National Professional
GS = General Service
SB = support budget

a/ Each post, regardless of its funding source, supports the country programme as a whole.
b/ Includes temporary assistance and overtime.

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For action

United Nations Children's Fund
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Recommendation for funding for a short-duration country programme**

Eritrea

Summary

The present document contains a recommendation for funding from regular resources and other resources for the country programme of Eritrea with a duration of one year to support activities that will lead to the preparation of a full-length country programme. The Executive Director *recommends* that the Executive Board approve the amount of $1,296,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $7,561,700 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for 2001.

* E/ICEF/2000/14

** The figures provided in the present document are final and take into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1999. They will be contained in the summary of recommendations for regular resources and other resources programmes (E/ICEF/2000/P/L.27).

00-54685 (E) 220800

Basic data

(1998 unless otherwise stated)

Child population (millions, under 18 years)	1.8
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	112
IMR (per 1,000 live births)	70
Underweight (% moderate and severe) (1995)	44
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) 1986-1995)	1,000
Literacy (% male/female)	
Primary school enrolment/attendance (% net, male/female) (1996, 1995)	32/29, 39/35
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%) (1995)	70
Access to safe water (%) (1995)	22
Routine EPI vaccines financed by Government (%)	0
GNP per capita (US$) (1997)	230
One-year-olds fully immunized against:	
Tuberculosis	71 per cent
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus	60 per cent
Measles	52 per cent
Poliomyelitis	60 per cent
Pregnant women immunized against tetanus	34 per cent

The situation of children and women

1. The first years after Eritrea's independence in 1993 were characterized by massive government investment in people, especially the rehabilitation of infrastructure and extension of services to disadvantaged areas. Real annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth rose from — 2.5 per cent in 1993 to 8 per cent in 1997, with an increase in annual GDP per capita from below $100 to $210. Government expenditures on health and education rose from 3 to 6.3 per cent of GDP from 1993 to 1997. In health, access to services increased markedly. The proportion of fully immunized children rose from 15 to 57 per cent; polio coverage rose from zero to 94 per cent (1999), and the last polio case was seen in 1997. Coverage of vitamin A supplementation and salt iodization was over 90 per cent by 1999. Gross primary school enrolment increased from 36 to 58 per cent, with gender parity in areas where UNICEF supported community feeder schools. It is estimated that infant mortality has declined from 135 to around 72 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality from 203 to 136 per 1,000 live births.

2. Despite these successes, major challenges remain for children and women. Poverty is widespread, and Eritrea is ranked 167 by the Human Development Index. The overriding national challenge that will profoundly affect the one-year programme in 2001 is the double humanitarian crisis caused by the war with Ethiopia that erupted in 1998 and dramatically escalated in May 2000, and the drought that has engulfed the Horn of Africa. The Government estimates a total of 1,665,000 people affected, about one half of the total Eritrean population, comprising 1,100,000 war-affected, 335,000 drought-affected, 175,000 in host communities and 150,000 victims of urban poverty. Children and women account for 80-90 per cent of the target population as most men have been mobilized for the war efforts. The humanitarian crisis is compounded by an already precarious situation characterized by high rates of child and maternal

mortality, malnutrition, poverty, illiteracy, and gender and geographical disparities.

3. Infant and under-five mortality are still high, with diarrhoea, malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and vaccine-preventable diseases taking a heavy toll on already malnourished children. Malaria is a major cause of both morbidity and mortality during the rainy season in the lowlands. Protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) affects about 44 per cent of children under five years old and 41 per cent of adult women. The maternal mortality rate (MMR) has stagnated at nearly 1,000 per 100,000 live births, among the highest in the world. Female genital mutilation (FGM) is widespread. By the age of seven years, 95 per cent of girls are affected. There is lack of access to quality reproductive health services. In fact, coverage of antenatal care services declined from 49 to 40 per cent from 1995 to 1999.

4. The emergence of HIV/AIDS and associated increases in mortality of the young and productive population are likely to reverse recent gains in child survival unless an expanded response is forged. AIDS orphans are already adding to the nearly 80,000 war orphans that remained as of 1999. Eritrea is categorized as a country with a low infection rate, providing an opportunity to prevent the HIV/AIDS catastrophe which has gripped other sub-Saharan countries.

5. Education presents particular challenges. It is estimated that only about 30 per cent of the population is literate, and despite promising trends, gross and net school enrolment are only 59 and 37 per cent, respectively. Gender and geographical disparities, though narrowing, are still wide. Poverty, cultural factors that disadvantage girls, inaccessibility, and the inadequacy of teachers and materials all contribute to low enrolment, high drop-out rates and poor learning. Children with learning difficulties, nomadic children and children from ethnic minorities remain at risk of missing out on quality basic education.

Programme cooperation, 1996-2000

6. In programming for children's and women's rights, UNICEF advocated for and facilitated several workshops on the rights-based approach to programming involving all partners. With the collaboration of the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare, an initial report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child was produced and a study on child law was undertaken. The rights-based approach to programming and community capacity-development was used in the development of an expanded response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic involving all key ministries, the United Nations country team, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank. A key outcome was the integration of a rights-based framework in the development of a Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF), with UNICEF facilitation.

7. In health and nutrition, UNICEF advocated for and provided technical assistance, funds and supplies to achieve key objectives. Through the provision of vaccines, the training of 12,474 health workers, the construction of 16 health stations and 5 health centres, and the provision of 100 refrigerators for the cold chain, the immunization rate rose from 39 per cent in 1996 to 57 per cent in 1999. The World Health Organization (WHO) provided technical assistance for surveillance and training, while Rotary International provided support for information, education and communication (IEC) activities and logistics. National immunization days (NIDs) have been particularly successful, with coverage increasing from 71 per cent in 1996 to 94 per cent in 1999. No cases of polio have been recorded since 1997.

8. UNICEF provided 29 salt iodization machines and 51 metric ton of potassium iodate to salt factories through the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Minerals, trained 8 laboratory technicians and facilitated inter-country exchanges of experience. With advocacy, training and monitoring support from the Ministry of Health and USAID, the production of iodized salt had reached 85 per cent by 1999 as compared to 65 per cent in 1996, while household consumption of iodized salt increased to 97 per cent. As a result, the country is now expected to achieve the objective of eliminating iodine deficiency disorders in 2001. UNICEF provided the 2.95 million vitamin A capsules used in the NIDs and 14,000 capsules for mothers, increasing the coverage of children under six years old from 84 per cent in 1997 to 94 per cent in 1999. Vitamin A supplementation will now become a part of routine immunization.

9. A key result in the education sector was the reduction in gender disparity in enrolment in the 12

areas in which UNICEF supported the construction of feeder schools with community participation. Promotional activities for the enrolment of girls as well as boys were launched in each community. In addition, support was provided for the construction of 18 primary schools and rehabilitation of 3, contributing to increased enrolment. Institutional capacity-development has contributed to improving the quality of teachers, and school and regional managers. Since 1999, in-service skill upgrading has been provided to 610 primary school teachers, while another 2,450 were trained in gender awareness.

10. Following the mid-term review, UNICEF played a key leadership role in the expanded response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic as part of Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS through the mobilization of partners and resources, and advocacy aimed at calling attention to important areas, such as AIDS orphans and mother-to-child transmission. The programme also played a catalytic role in drawing attention to the issue of FGM through advocacy with decision makers and opinion leaders and the production and dissemination of culturally appropriate IEC materials. Main partners included the Ministries of Health and Information, the National Union of Eritrean Youths and Students, and the National Union of Eritrean Women.

11. The rural water and sanitation programme facilitated the supply of water to 100,000 people in Keren, Ghinda, Shieb and Wadi Labka. In addition, another 40,000 were provided with water through the construction of boreholes and the rehabilitation of shallow wells. UNICEF also supported the development of a national water point inventory system as well as a baseline knowledge, attitude and practice study for hygiene education. The programme supported a model school-based sanitation and hygiene project, which will be extended to additional areas as well as nation-wide clean-up campaigns.

12. The child protection programme was successful in reuniting roughly 14,000 orphans and providing economic support to their extended families. It also supported studies on children affected by the conflict, commercial sex workers, orphans and street children. The programme provided direct services in the form of educational kits to 10,000 disadvantaged children in all six regions of the country. In addition, it supported the enrolment of 700 street children in schools and 149 in vocational training activities. The programme was also instrumental in conducting national and regional workshops on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and translating it into six languages with nation-wide dissemination and radio productions in five languages.

13. The emergency response programme was not envisaged at the outset of the programme in 1996, but was gradually incorporated into regular activities when the border conflict with Ethiopia started in 1998. UNICEF was able to reprogramme $1,465,000 to airlift emergency supplies, including essential drugs, vaccines, water purification tablets, oral rehydration salts and supplementary food in response to the emergencies in May 1998 and February 1999. In response to the more recent drought and war emergency, UNICEF acted quickly to extend supplementary feeding from the camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) to the drought-affected areas as a preventative measure, and mobilized a total of about $5 million.

Lessons learned from past cooperation

14. With the gradual arrival of new donors and the World Bank, the availability of resources to support children's programming has increased. As a result, the role of UNICEF needs to change to conform more closely to its comparative advantage in social mobilization; community capacity-development; identifying low-cost and appropriate technologies that build on existing community investments; advocacy for equitable and effective child development policies; a rights-based approach to programming; and mobilizing partners and resources in support of priority actions for children. This would help to set more realistic programme goals, focus activities and avoid overextension, while maximizing impact.

15. Due to the situation of chronic and complex emergency in Eritrea, it is important for UNICEF to finalize the process of mainstreaming emergency into regular programming while building capacity for emergency preparedness. This would enhance overall efficiency.

16. Eritrea's relatively low level of HIV/AIDS provides a good opportunity for intensifying action, particularly in the area of behaviour change for prevention. In this and other key programme areas, UNICEF will work closely with national-level statistical organizations to ensure more timely

availability of relevant children's data to support planning, programming, advocacy and measurement of progress towards programme goals.

Recommended programme cooperation, 2001

Estimated annual expenditure

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Total
Regular resources	
Health and nutrition	180.0
Education for development	165.0
Child protection	31.0
Rural water supply and sanitation	70.0
National capacity-building	170.0
Communication for development	150.0
Emergency response	80.0
Cross-sectoral costs	450.0
Subtotal	**1 296.0**
Other resources	
Health and nutrition	2 856.0
Education for development	1 400.0
Child protection	1 538.7
Rural water supply and sanitation	1 000.0
National capacity-building	100.0
Communication for development	500.0
Emergency response	144.0
Cross-sectoral costs	23.0
Subtotal	**7 561.7**
Total	**8 857.7**

Country programme preparation process

17. The one-year programme was prepared under the overall guidance of the Programme Development and Monitoring Committee (PDMC), chaired by the Minister for Finance and with a secretariat monitoring day-to-day progress. Programme development groups, which included relevant government counterparts and UNICEF staff members, prepared sectoral programmes. This process was enhanced by the ongoing CCA/UNDAF exercise in which many members of the programme development groups participated. Drafts were reviewed and commented on by the secretariat, and the final approval was given by the PDMC at a joint meeting with UNICEF and other partners prior to submission.

Country programme goals and objectives

18. The overall goal of this "bridging" programme is to lay the foundation for a six-year country programme (2002-2007). The objective is to incorporate in the country programme the rights-based approach to programming through: (a) developing the environment and modalities for greater emphasis on community capacity development; (b) consolidating the gains achieved and lessons learned from the current programme; (c) continuing those interventions which have demonstrated good results in achieving children's rights; (d) ensuring that the rights-based approach to programming is internalized by all key actors in the programme development process; (e) continuing the focus on strategic issues such as HIV/AIDS; and (f) participating in policy advocacy and discussion with the Government and others such as the World Bank on HIV/AIDS, early childhood development (ECD) and sanitation.

Relation to national and international priorities

19. The programme aims to continue current interventions with a proven track record, while developing new community-oriented approaches in line with Eritrea's current five-year plan and UNICEF priority actions for children. In addition, the programme supports interventions within the frameworks of Eritrea's five-year plans for Roll Back Malaria and HIV/AIDS. The programme will support the government policy of decentralization through strengthening the community-oriented focus. It relates to the future priority actions for children through advocacy and participation in policy development, particularly for ECD and HIV/AIDS.

Programme strategy

20. Specific strategies include: (a) advocacy for a rights-based approach to programming and for a community-focused approach to addressing children's issues; (b) communication and social mobilization; (c) improved service delivery to ensure fulfilment of the rights to education, good health and nutrition; (d) strengthening capacity at all levels to plan, implement and evaluate programmes; and (e) broadening and strengthening alliances with key partners, including strategic government departments, the World Bank, other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors.

21. The *health and nutrition* programme will help accelerate child immunization through supplementary measles and polio immunization campaigns. To reduce maternal mortality, UNICEF will continue to assist the Ministry of Health in improving and expanding maternal health services. Emphasis will be placed on training health personnel and supplying maternal and child health centres with basic equipment, transport and radio communication, and providing essential drugs. UNICEF will assist the National Malaria Control Programme to make impregnated bednets available in endemic regions as part of Eritrea's Roll Back Malaria Five-Year Plan of Action. UNICEF will support the integration of the clinical aspects of early diagnosis and treatment of malaria and other childhood illnesses, including diarrhoea, ARI, mainutrition and measles, into the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness initiative. The World Bank will support infrastructure development, while UNICEF and WHO will support training, supervision and monitoring. A maternal and child nutrition component will focus on intensifying health and nutrition education on PEM, breastfeeding, proper child care and the control and prevention of micronutrient deficiency disorders. Salt iodization and vitamin A supplementation will be sustained. The programme will continue to support the supplementary feeding of children and women and nutrition surveillance both in IDP camps and drought-affected areas.

22. The *education for development* programme will continue to promote the principle of equal education opportunity, with a focus on girls and ethnic minorities. Better learning outcomes will be pursued through effective, child-friendly schooling to include teacher training, research on school health, and partnerships with parents, community leaders and children themselves. A practical life skills initiative will be introduced to promote children's participation in their own education. An integrated system of information management and the monitoring of learning achievement will be developed and progressively institutionalized beyond 2001.

23. The *child protection* programme will continue to support reunification of orphans with extended families, strengthening of community coping

mechanisms, provision of services to street children, operational research on disabilities and AIDS orphans, developing interventions to meet the needs of vulnerable groups, and advocacy for policies and laws relating to child protection. It is hoped that 2,500 orphans will be reunited and 3,000 host families provided with income-generating opportunities, that the Child Law will be finalized and that interventions will be developed for the next country programme.

24. In 2001, the *rural water supply and sanitation* programme will continue its support for extending access to safe water through the construction of boreholes, laying of pipes and provision of pumps, with a focus on Gash Barka and Debub Regions. It will also support demand creation and behaviour change activities for water and sanitation in these regions with the objective of reaching at least one third of their populations in 2001. To facilitate the above, the programme will support capacity-building of counterparts in the Ministry of Local Government, develop participatory community-based approaches, including more interaction with village water committees, and assess spring water sources. Interventions to mitigate the immediate effects of the drought and to address water and sanitation needs of the IDP camps in Debub and Gash Barka will also be supported.

25. The *national capacity-building* programme will provide direct support for the training of 1,000 regional and subregional staff of the Ministry of Local Government in public administration, project planning, financial and property management, urban development, communications and research methods. Management training will be conducted at the Mai Nefti Training Institute for 21 staff members of the central level of the Ministry of Local Government. Training will also be provided for 399 regional assembly members on governance and community development. Additionally, strategic supplies for upgrading the functional capacity of the regional administrations will be provided.

26. The *communication for development* programme will continue its support for advocacy through the production of IEC materials and capacity-building in the areas of HIV/AIDS prevention, anti-FGM initiatives and the development of a rights-based approach to programming. The programme will also support the development of an overall communication strategy for the country programme and the capacity of the Ministry of Information to focus on children and disseminate IEC materials prepared by the sectoral ministries. Specialized support for resource mobilization will also be provided.

27. Based on the response to appeals, the *emergency response* programme will continue its support for those most affected by emergencies. This includes support for the internally displaced in camps, as well as in their host communities, and those most affected by drought. This component was established to mobilize resources, coordinate UNICEF support, build capacity for mainstreaming emergency action, monitor and report on the situation on the ground, and liaise with counterparts and donor agencies. Implementation is through the relevant line ministries. In the longer term, the programme will contribute to initiatives for strengthening emergency preparedness.

Monitoring and evaluation

28. Research, monitoring and evaluation will be guided by the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. A Demographic and Health Survey/multiple indicator cluster survey and/or national census planned for 2001 will be used to assess progress in infant and under-five mortality as well as in a number of other key areas for which data is either weak or absent. A mid-year review will assess programme process and guide any necessary adjustments. An evaluation of the current programme will be undertaken before 2001, which will provide insights and lessons learned for this one-year programme and the longer programme to follow. It will also provide data for the situation analysis, end-decade assessment and end-cycle review.

Collaboration with partners

29. UNICEF will strengthen its collaboration with partners actively supporting social programmes in Eritrea, including bilateral and multilateral donors, national and international agencies, United Nations agencies and NGOs, to ensure maximum synergy, avoid duplication and ensure that all critical issues for children and women are addressed. Joint United Nations initiatives in support of the Government will be identified through the ongoing CCA/UNDAF and Comprehensive Development Framework processes.

Programme management

30. Implementation will be under the direction of the PDMC, chaired by the Minister of Finance and the UNICEF representative. Key social sector ministries and national NGOs are members. The Ministry of Finance will oversee coordination of implementation by the Government and will ensure that donor inputs promote complementarity and maximize impact. Project managers from ministries and regional administrations will oversee and ensure adequate coordination and proper utilization of and accounting for funds. UNICEF will contribute material, financial and technical assistance to each programme, monitor the utilization of inputs and prepare the necessary supporting documents for donor Governments or NGOs. The increased emphasis on local capacity development, monitoring, evaluation, advocacy and social mobilization will require increased levels of management, professional oversight and input.

TABLE

LINKAGE OF PROGRAMME BUDGET AND STAFFING/STAFF COSTS

COUNTRY : ERITREA
PROGRAMME : 2001

PROGRAMME SECTOR/AREAS AND FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAMME BUDGET				POSTS a/										STAFF COSTS b/
	RR	OR	NOR	TOTAL	D2/L7	D1/L6	P/L5	P/L4	P/L3	P/L2	IP	NP	GS	TOTAL	IP
REGULAR RESOURCES :															
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	180,000			180,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	144,000
EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	165,000			165,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANIT.	70,000			70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	150,000			150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
NATIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING	170,000			170,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0
EMERGENCY RESPONSE	80,000			80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CROSS-SECTORAL COSTS	450,000			450,000	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	6	250,342
CHILD PROTECTION	31,000			31,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RR	1,296,000			1,296,000	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	5	8	16	394,342
OTHER RESOURCES :															
HEALTH AND NUTRITION		0	2,856,000	2,856,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT		0	1,400,000	1,400,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	144,000
RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANIT.		0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	144,000
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT		0	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
NATIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING		0	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMERGENCY RESPONSE		0	144,000	144,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	144,000
CROSS-SECTORAL COSTS		0	23,000	23,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
CHILD PROTECTION		0	1,538,700	1,538,700	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	144,000
TOTAL OR		0	7,561,700	7,561,700	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	5	7	16	576,000
TOTAL RR & OR	1,296,000	0	7,561,700	8,857,700	0	0	0	5	2	0	7	10	15	32	970,342
SUPPORT BUDGET	Operating costs			338,317											
	Staffing				0	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	6	11	459,535
GRAND TOTAL (RR + OR + SB)					0	0	1	6	3	0	10	12	21	43	1,429,877
Number of posts and staff costs: Current programme cycle											8	12	21	41	
At the end of proposed programme cycle (indicative only)											10	12	21	43	1,429,877

RR = regular resources.
OR = other resources.
FOR = funded other resources.
NOR = new other resources.
IP = International Professional.
NP = national Professional.
GS = General Service.
SB = support budget.

a/ Each post, regardless of its funding source, supports the country programme as a whole.
b/ Excludes temporary assistance and overtime.

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FOR ACTION

RECOMMENDATION FOR FUNDING FOR A SHORT-DURATION COUNTRY PROGRAMME**

Madagascar

SUMMARY

The present document contains a recommendation for funding from general resources and supplementary funds for the country programme of Madagascar with a duration of three years to support activities that will lead to the preparation of a full-length country programme. The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve the amount of $14,344,000 from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $12,000,000 in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions for the period 2001 to 2003.

* E/ICEF/2000/14.

** The figures provided in the present document are final and take into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1999. They will be contained in the "Summary of 2000 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/2000/P/L.27).

00-58954 (E)

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Basic data (1998 unless otherwise stated)

Child population (millions, under 18 years)	7.6
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	157
IMR (per 1,000 live births)	95
Underweight (% moderate and severe) (1997)	40
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (1990-1997)	490
Literacy (% male/female) (1997)	50/44
Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female) (1997)	67/69
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%) (1996)	40
Access to safe water (%) (1997)	52
Routine EPI vaccines financed by Government (%) (1997)	10
GNP per capita (US$)	260

One-year olds fully immunized against:

tuberculosis	90 per cent
diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus	72 per cent
measles	74 per cent
poliomyelitis	74 per cent

Pregnant women immunized against tetanus 40 per cent

THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

1. The updating of the situation analysis in 1999 outlined the status of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, taking into account the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the first report (1993) and utilizing the second report (1998). The Committee's concerns remain current: the degradation of the socio-economic context; the persistence of disparities and inequalities between provinces, urban and rural areas and rich and poor; low coverage and use of services; the recurrence of natural disasters; the weakness of the institutional, juridical and legal framework for the protection of children, and the persistence of harmful traditional practices. All these constraints affect the welfare of children and women in the first instance.

2. Natural disasters worsen the socio-economic situation: within the space of a month and a half in 2000 two cyclones and a storm struck Madagascar. More than 500,000 people suffered damage from it and there were 291 confirmed deaths. Most sectors were affected. The country's rugged topography made it difficult and costly to bring help to the people affected and that help necessarily required the assistance of the international community.

3. The capacity of government to implement rights is limited by inadequate economic growth, generalized poverty, heavy indebtedness and an inadequate allocation of resources to basic services. Madagascar is in the bottom rank among the countries of the region, with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of $270 and a human development indicator of 0.373. About 75 per cent of the population, or 15 million people, live below the poverty

line. Income represents only 8.5 per cent of GDP, whereas debt service amounted to 118.5 per cent of GDP and 25.5 per cent of exports in 1997.

4. The state of implementation of the rights of children to survival and development is reflected in the alarming level of the chief social indicators referred to. The main causes of mortality in hospitals among the under-five population are: diarrhoea (30 per cent), malnutrition (20 per cent), malaria and respiratory infections. More than 40 per cent of Malagasy women suffer from anaemia and 20.6 per cent from energy deficiency. The morbidity is due to acute respiratory infections (29 per cent in children from 6-11 months), diarrhoeatic illnesses (27.1 per cent of children under three), malaria, malnutrition, infectious and parasite diseases and the inadequacy of obstetrical care. The high prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) (between 15 and 36 per cent syphilitic seroprevalence among pregnant women and prostitutes) and high risk sexual behaviour favouring the propagation of HIV/AIDS: an exponential increase from 0.06 to 1.62 per cent between 1987 to 1999.

5. One-third of the population does not have access to a health service, and only 38 per cent of those who have access use the services available to them. In 1997 vaccine coverage was 66.3 per cent in the capital, 46.4 per cent in urban areas and 33.5 per cent in rural areas. In 1997 less than 35 per cent of women gave birth in a health institution. More than 23 per cent of the women had had no prenatal care and only 47.3 per cent of births had been assisted by trained staff. The rate of water service is estimated at 52 per cent. The rate of access to sanitary installations is estimated at 25 per cent in rural areas and 62 per cent in urban areas. The country is experiencing a tragic cholera epidemic. The still very high fatality rate (5.7 per cent) shows that control measures remain inadequate.

6. Less than 5 per cent of children between 3 and 5 years receive preschool education. The proportion of unenrolled children (31 per cent) remains high, in spite of an increase in the net rate of school enrolment (from 61 to 68.2 per cent between 1993 and 1997). The repetition rate exceeded 35 per cent in 1997. The low quality of the education/apprenticeship is related to the insufficient number of teachers (teaching staff decreased by 11.5 per cent in 5 years), poor teaching practices and poor knowledge of the language of instruction.

7. According to a study carried out in Antananarivo in 1998, one child out of five is the victim of acts of physical, domestic, psychological or cultural violence, and these acts are committed by the families in 35 per cent of the cases. Nearly one child out of three is forced to work. Sexual exploitation, especially in the tourist towns and in ports, is alarming. The number of street children is estimated at more than 16,000, and 37 per cent of them are said to live permanently in the streets. The Government has only one re-education centre for minors.

PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1996-2000

8. In relation to the implementation capacities of all of the partners, the coverage goals, including those of water supply and sanitation and education, have not been achieved.

9. The community-managed basic health centre model launched by the programme in 184 centres has led to a significant improvement in the supply of integrated care for 360,000 under-five children and 450,000 women of child-bearing age in five years. The model has increased the use of services from 20 to 40 per cent, immunization coverage from 30 to 82 per cent and prenatal consultations from 25 to 65 per cent. The Ministry has just adopted the system for all of the 2,450 basic health centres. The programme has contributed to the success of the national immunization days against poliomyelitis from 1997 to 1999; no case of polio has been reported in the country since 1998. Cold-chain coverage rose from 54 to 75 per cent between 1996 and 1999. The exclusive nursing rate among children aged 0 to 3 months rose from 48 per cent in 1992 to 61 per cent in 1997. The community-based nutrition programme (CNP) extended to 12 per cent of under-five children; there was a 10 to 15 per cent reduction in malnutrition in the 300 CNP sites. The Government wishes to make the programme nation-wide with the help of other partners: the World Bank, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The prevalence of goitre fell from 48 per cent in 1992 to 7 per cent in 1999. The rate of iodized-salt consumption in households was 73 per cent in 1997.

10. The effort to combat HIV/AIDS has been focused on prevention. In the school environment, 97 anti-AIDS clubs have been established and the integration of preventive education into the curriculum is in progress. The high-risk behaviour groups in the "hot" zones of Toamasina, Sainte Marie and Antsiranana have been reached. Advocacy at the highest level has been undertaken by the Office with the President of Parliament and members of Parliament.

11. The programme contracts, based on traditional practices, have involved communities in analysis of the constraints on school enrolment and a search for solutions. The success of this strategy of community mobilization for a partnership with the educational system has been such that the Ministry of Education has integrated it into national policy and into that of the development of private education. French Cooperation and the World Bank have also integrated this strategy into their programmes. The strategy, in synergy with the other actions, has made possible an increase in access of 9 to 30 per cent in the 534 public and private schools affected (about 100,000 pupils).

12. One of the major successes of the programme has been to raise, through advocacy and specific studies, the question of the right of children to be registered and to possess a birth certificate, to the level of a national concern. A total of more than 35,000 supplementary registrations have been filed with the active participation of the communities. In partnership with a dozen national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the programme has facilitated access to basic social services for more than 10,000 children and young people each year.

13. The awareness created with regard to water supply was given specific form with the promulgation of a Water Code in 1999, which was a major step in promoting the development of a water policy. The experience of the "150 wells" project in the south was used by the Government to obtain financing from the World Bank for the provision of safe water in rural areas.

14. Basic community communications networks have been established and their members trained in the techniques of leadership and communication. As part of the strengthening of national capacities, the Interministerial Monitoring and Coordination Committee (IFCC) led and coordinated the situation analysis and monitoring of the programming exercise. The support of UNICEF, USAID, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) enabled the National Statistical Institute (INSTAT) to become a credible source with regard to national statistics.

Lessons learned from previous cooperation

15. The programme is developing within a difficult socio-political and economic environment, which makes its implementation complex. Because of the centralization of decision-making and management processes, UNICEF and its development partners are convinced that decentralization, partnership with civil society and community development will be the decisive strategies in ensuring lasting development and the implementation of the new Constitution, which advocates decentralization and provincial autonomy. It will also be necessary for the programme to strengthen its partnership with the municipalities, particularly in urban areas.

16. The promising experiments with community-based projects should be extended to the national level. The main inputs of these experiments are: community mobilization and participatory action; the participation of women and the sharing of roles between men and women; the voluntary activity of community activists and technical staff; a multisectoral approach and the synergy of activities; cost recovery; partnership with NGOs; and adoption by the communities.

17. The programme has taken insufficient account of the economic dimension of family poverty; its impact will be increased in the zones of community action by integrating the question of the income of the poorest populations, particularly women, 22 per cent of whom are heads of households.

18. The cross-sectoral components of the programme (information and communication and monitoring and evaluation) have not been adequately linked to the goals of the sectoral programmes. In the new structure proposed their mandate will include as a major aspect support of the structural programmes.

19. The efforts undertaken to prepare for emergencies, including cyclones, at the community level have made it possible to minimize the human losses. However, recent experiences demonstrate a weakness at the institutional level which makes necessary a strengthening of organizational, coordinating and logistic capacities and of communication at the central and peripheral levels. UNICEF will contribute to this institutional strengthening within the framework of assistance by the United Nations agencies to the Government, and every

component of the programme will have a preparation for emergencies segment. The Office will make every effort to maintain the interest of the new donors who participated during the recent emergencies.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 2001-2003

Estimated annual expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

General resources	2001	2002	2003	Total
Nutrition	400	400	400	1,200
Health	2,014	1,839	1,871	5,724
Water and sanitation	400	400	400	1,200
Education	800	810	820	2,430
Rights and protection of children	300	310	320	930
Information and communication	170	170	170	510
Monitoring and evaluation	200	350	300	850
Cross-sectoral costs	490	500	510	1,500
Subtotal	4,774	4,779	4,791	14,344
Supplementary funds				
Nutrition	350	350	350	1,050
Health	2,300	2,300	2,300	6,900
Water and sanitation	100	100	100	300
Education	950	950	950	2,850
Rights and protection of children	150	150	150	450
Information and communication	100	100	100	300
Monitoring and evaluation				
Cross-sectoral costs	50	50	50	150
Subtotal	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
Total	8,774	8,779	8,791	26,344

Programme preparation process

20. This recommendation for the 2001-2003 period meets the need to harmonize the programme cycles of the United Nations agencies. Some elements of the programme provide continuity with the 1996-2000 programme. The Common Country Assessment (CCA), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the situation analysis have led to the incorporation of new elements in order to prepare the bases for the future cooperation programme.

21. Based on the methodology and conceptual framework of the rights of children, the preparation of the programme, including the situation analysis, involved the usual and future partners in the programme, including those of civil society as well as bilateral and multilateral bodies, the agencies of the United Nations system guided by the Directorate for the Coordination of Social Action (DCIS) and the CISC. The process was facilitated by the workshops for

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reflection and work of the committees, and by the exchanges and sharing of comments by the various partners, including those of the private sector. The general and strategic meeting, in which high officials participated, made it possible to frame the guidelines for the programme.

Goals and objectives of the country programme

22. In support of the Government's efforts to implement the rights of children and women, the country programme will pursue the following goals: the security of life of children and women; integral development and the preparation for adult life of the child; the participation of children and women, and the protection of children, particularly those most vulnerable.

23. Thus, the country programme will seek to contribute to: (a) developing policies and strategies of social protection (water and sanitation, non-formal education, nutrition, reduction of malaria, HIV/AIDS and cholera and progress towards vaccine independence); (b) strengthening capacities for community development and the preparation for and response to emergencies; and (c) improving access to and the quality and use of basic social services.

Links with national and international priorities

24. The country programme, made up of five sectoral programmes and two cross-sectoral support programmes, will contribute to the national objectives established up to 2015. Those objectives take into account the goals laid down in the principal international summits and conferences of recent years, including those relating to social development. Poverty reduction has also been selected by the agencies of the United Nations system as a major strategy of UNDAF. The priority areas and strategies laid down at the World Summit for Children and repeated in the UNICEF medium-term plan, the priority actions for children proposed by UNICEF, the recommendations of the Geneva Committee of Ten, the midterm review and regional priorities have guided the content of the programme.

Programme strategy

25. The programme seeks to improve the bases of community participation in order to carry out a programme of urban and rural community development in 2004-2008. The basic strategies of the programme remain: the delivery of services, the strengthening of national capacities, social mobilization, partnership and advocacy; to these have been added community empowerment and development, preparation for and response to emergencies and the convergence/synergy of programmes in terms of geographic localization and joint planning. The provinces of Fianarantsoa and Tamatave will be the zones of concentration because of the density of community-based activities. Antananarivo and the town of Tamatave will be given priority in urban activities, in partnership with the mayoralties, the European Union, UNDP and French Cooperation. Mobilization of the communities will be carried out by strengthening the capacities of the local NGOs which, because of their proximity, facilitate relationships between the communities, the administrative apparatus and the development partners, and support will be provided for the preparation of analyses in order to develop community action plans. Basing itself on the experience of the NAC's

participatory approaches and the educational programme contracts, the programme will strengthen the organizational capacities of the communities.

26. The promotion of the status of women is one of the cross-sectoral strategic guidelines of the programme. The development of economic and social activities will make it possible to raise their income and increase their participation in economic and social decision-making.

27. In spite of the risk factors associated with STD and HIV/AIDS, the low prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Madagascar offers a unique opportunity to demonstrate the possibility of overcoming its expansion by intensifying advocacy with the authorities of the country, UNDAF and the development partners and by increasing awareness and the social mobilization of young people and high-risk groups.

28. UNICEF will contribute to the strengthening of national capacities and institutional mechanisms by support of the National Aid Council (Conseil national de secours), the body responsible for the preparation of an emergency management policy.

29. Nutrition. Integrating the community component of the "integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses" (IMCI), the NAC strategy will be extended to the national level. This extension will require support in terms of advocacy with the decision-makers and other partners, as well as the development of a national policy for nutrition and food security. In addition to vitamin A and iron supplementation, the programme will contribute to promotion of the production and consumption of local foodstuffs rich in micronutrients by means of the NAC activities and by strengthening the involvement of women's groups. The high rate of salt iodization will be maintained through strengthened monitoring of the production of iodized salt at the national level. The programme will include a component for nutritional rehabilitation in periods of emergency.

30. Health. The health programme will seek to increase immunization coverage and to integrate the new vaccines into the framework of the World Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI). It will contribute to the development of the IMCI by strengthening the capacities of health workers and the improvement of community practices and equipment. The programme will ensure the availability of risk-free maternity services in the zones of convergence. Its priorities will be the use of impregnated mosquito nets and the early management of cases of malaria. One of the priorities of the programme will also be the prevention of STDs and HIV/AIDS through advocacy and innovative approaches. In the zones of convergence the physician inspectors will be trained in emergency management. The programme will establish emergency stocks of drugs and minor equipment in advance, in order to ensure first aid.

31. Water and sanitation. The programme will devote increased attention to water and sanitation by expanding beyond latrine construction in the zones of convergence. It will support the promotion of sanitation and hygiene in schools and community projects at the national level. Access to safe water will be improved in the zones of community convergence. Advocacy for the sector at the national level will focus on the legislative and institutional framework and on information, education and communication (IEC) activities. The communities will

be prepared to assume the operation of sources of safe water supply in cases of emergency and cholera.

32. Education. The programme will consolidate the gains of the previous programme with respect to access to schooling and pupil maintenance through the academic achievement programme contracts. Special emphasis will be placed on the development of young children, the retention of girls in school and the training of adolescent mothers. It will launch innovative activities to improve the quality of apprenticeship/training, in both the formal and non-formal areas and, as a demonstration, it will develop a framework promoting the integral development of young children. Schools will be given priority as a framework within which to prepare young people for emergency situations and the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

33. Rights and protection of children. The programme will address the problems of children requiring special protective measures in urban areas. Support for the implementation of social assistance services will be accompanied by the training and development of qualified personnel. These services will also be prepared to provide assistance to populations in emergency situations and those linked to AIDS. Advocacy and awareness-raising among decision-makers, authorities and parents, as well as the strengthening of their capacities to meet their obligations to children, will be the main strategies. The programme will contribute to the development of policy, legislation and the administrative framework for vulnerable children.

34. Information and communication. Support of the other sectors will be strengthened by improved coordination with existing structures, while harmonizing the implementation of communication activities with decentralization. It will provide, inter alia, the informational support and advocacy needed for the programme's major themes: HIV/AIDS, malaria, cholera control and the protection of children. The recent development of private local media will be exploited to reinforce social and community mobilization. This component will contribute to preparing for and responding to emergencies by supporting the establishment of a mechanism for the distribution and sharing of information on emergency management.

35. Cross-sectoral costs cover the salaries and travel costs of support staff for the programme in the areas of supplies, finance, administration and information technology. In addition, part of these funds will be used to cover the costs of the Office.

Monitoring and evaluation

36. The monitoring and evaluation component will have a dual responsibility: to strengthen the capacities of the Office and the partners in this field and to develop a system of community-based monitoring. The monitoring/evaluation and impact analysis of the convergence strategy will be based inter alia on key indicators relating to behaviours, participation, roles and capacity and on the status of policy and legislation on the rights of children and women. Visual and easy-to-use aids to community monitoring will be developed in order to facilitate community analyses on the basis of a participatory approach. Analytic tools adapted to the field involved will serve to manage the division

of roles, responsibilities and decisions in terms of complementarity depending on the field.

Cooperation with the other partners

37. The partnership with the International Labour Office is to be maintained, while those with UNDP, the World Health Organization and the World Food Programme must be strengthened in the areas of concentration. The partnership with the project supported by the World Bank is fundamental in order to extend the NAC project to the national level. A minimum economic response will be addressed to women in the zones of convergence: development of micro-financing with French Cooperation in the disadvantaged urban area of Antananarivo and support of income-generating activities with UNDP and CRS.

Programme management

38. The Ministry of Planning, through the DCIS, and in liaison with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will ensure the coordination of country programme implementation. It will enjoy the support of CISC with respect to intersectoral exchanges and of CNS for emergency coordination and management. DCIS/CISC will lead the annual reviews on the basis of the integrated reviews at the regional level. Decentralization will lead to a revision of the methods and levels of planning of the programme, which will further involve the Regional Service for the Economy and Planning (RSEP), and of management, including that of the transfer, use and justification of funds.

TABLE

COUNTRY: MADAGASCAR
PROGRAMME: 2001-2005

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME BUDGET AND STAFFING/STAFF COSTS

PROGRAMME SECTION AREAS AND FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAMME BUDGET				POSTS a/					STAFF COSTS b/		
	RR	FOR	NOR	TOTAL	D2 D1 P5 P4 P3 P2	IP NP GS	TOTAL	IP	LOCAL	TOTAL
REGULAR RESOURCES										
HEALTH	5.724.000			5.724.000	0 0 0 1 0 0	1 1 1	3	435.674	60.905	496.579
NUTRITION	1.200.000			1.200.000	0 0 0 0 1 0	1 0 1	2	435.674	21.518	457.192
EDUCATION	2.830.000			2.830.000	0 0 0 1 0 0	1 1 0	2	548.032	49.026	597.058
WATER & SANITATION	1.200.000			1.200.000	0 0 0 0 1 0	1 1 0	2	368.483	49.026	417.509
RIGHTS & PROTECTION CHILDREN	930.000			930.000	0 0 0 0 1 0	1 1 1	3	368.483	70.544	439.027
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION	510.000			510.000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1	2	0	65.199	65.199
MONITORING & EVALUATION	850.000			850.000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0	1	0	60.946	60.946
CROSS SECTORAL COSTS	1.500.000			1.500.000	0 0 0 0 1 0	1 1 13	15	368.483	282.770	651.253
TOTAL RR	14.344.000			14.344.000	0 0 0 2 4 0	6 7 17	30	2.524.829	659.934	3.184.763
OTHER RESOURCES										
HEALTH		G	6.900.000	6.900.000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 2	3	0	101.335	101.335
NUTRITION		G	1.050.000	1.050.000	0 0 0 0 1 0	0 1 0	1	0	49.026	49.026
EDUCATION		G	2.850.000	2.850.000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 3	3	0	63.813	63.813
WATER & SANITATION		G	300.000	300.000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 2	2	0	52.784	52.784
RIGHTS & PROTECTION CHILDREN		G	450.000	450.000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION		G	300.000	300.000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1	1	0	31.266	31.266
CROSS SECTORAL COSTS		G	150.000	150.000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1	1	0	16.173	16.173
TOTAL OR		G	12.000.000	12.000.000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 9	11	0	320.397	320.397
TOTAL RR & OR	14.344.000	G	12.000.000	26.344.000	0 0 0 2 4 0	6 9 26	41	2.524.829	980.331	3.505.160
SUPPORT BUDGET			Operating costs 623.900 Staffing		0 0 1 2 2 0	5 2 6	13	2.223.537	269.057	2.492.594
GRAND TOTAL (RR + OR + SB)					0 0 1 4 6 0	11 11 32	54	4.748.366	1.249.388	5.997.754
	Number of posts and staff costs Current programme cycle At the end of proposed programme cycle (indicative only)					11 12 32 11 11 32	55 54	4.748.366	1.249.388	5.997.754

RR = regular resources
OR = other resources
FOR = funded other resources
NOR = non-other resources
IP = International Professional
NP = National Professional
GS = General Service
SB = support budget

a/ Each post, regardless of its funding source, supports the country programme as a whole.
b/ Excludes temporary assistance and overtime.

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For action

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Executive Board
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Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

Recommendation for funding for a short-duration country programme**

Mauritius

Summary

The present document contains a recommendation for funding from regular resources and other resources for the country programme of Mauritius with duration of three years to support activities in the context of a transitional programme leading to the end of a full-fledged programme of cooperation. The Executive Director *recommends* that the Executive Board approve the amount of $1,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $150,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2001 to 2003.

* E/ICEF/2000/14.

** The figures provided in the present document are final and take into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1999. They will be contained in the summary of recommendations for regular resources and other resources programmes (E/ICEF/2000/P/L.27).

00-54226 (E) 180800

Basic data

(1998 unless otherwise stated)

Child population (millions, under 18 years)	0.4
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	23
IMR (per 1,000 live births)	19
Underweight (% moderate and severe) (1995)	16
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (1997)	50
Literacy (% male/female) (1995)	86/78
Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female) (1996)	98/98
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%) (1995)	99
Access to safe water (%) (1990)	98
Routine EPI vaccines financed by Government (%) (1997)	100
GNP per capita (US$)	3 730
One-year-olds fully immunized against:	
Tuberculosis	87 per cent
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus	90 per cent
Measles	85 per cent
Poliomyelitis	90 per cent
Pregnant women immunized against tetanus	78 per cent

The situation of children and women

1. Recognizing systematic improvement of the situation of its children and women, the Government of Mauritius and UNICEF agreed formally in May 1999 to implement a three-year transitional programme for 2001-2003, leading to the end of a full-fledged UNICEF programme of cooperation. Over the past 25 years, Mauritius has undergone a major transformation at the level of the country's economic and social structures. The rapid economic development has led to improved living standards and better access to social services for a large number of the population.

2. The country recognizes the importance of investing in children and the need to respect the rights of all children as an overarching national priority. The 1992 National Programme of Action (NPA) was updated recently to provide a comprehensive national strategy for children. The National Children's Council (NCC) that was set up in 1991 is mandated to promote the welfare of children, facilitate the implementation of programmes, and monitor and evaluate their impact. A review carried out in 1999 on the performance of NCC has shown that it is not fulfilling all of its objectives and that it needs to enhance its organizational, human and financial resources to be more effective. In 1994, the Child Protection Act was enacted to make better provisions for the protection of children against ill-treatment, neglect, abandonment, destitution and any other form of exposure to harm. However, certain persisting social and cultural practices contravene the provisions of existing legislation and of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

3. The generally improving trend of social indicators has become somewhat stagnant in recent years, and the main challenge of extending access to services for all population groups remains. Economic growth has been unable to break the poverty cycle for many families, and socio-economic disparities and exclusion have become more flagrant. The infant mortality rate has declined from 57 per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 19 in 1998, but there has been no significant improvement since then. Another concern is the rise in the incidence of low-birth-weight babies — from 9.5 to 12.7 per cent from 1991 to 1998. Although prenatal facilities allow for 95 per cent coverage, a significant number of pregnant women do not attend antenatal clinics in early pregnancy. Despite the provision of iron tablets at the level of all health services, iron deficiency is prevalent among pregnant women.

4. Mauritius is committed to the principle of total equity in educational opportunity. Much progress has been made over the years to increase enrolment at all levels of education. Despite this progress, significant

disparities in performance rates in certain regions and among certain population groups reflect deeply rooted and multifaceted inequalities in the system. Low achievement rates at the end of primary school are found in the most socially and economically deprived regions of the country. School enrolment, which is 95 per cent at the primary level, decreases to just above 50 per cent at the secondary level due to high drop-out and failure rates at the end of primary schooling. Excessive competition within the primary school system, combined with pressure exerted by parents for their children to achieve excellence, often lead to the violation of the child's rights to leisure, play and participation in cultural and artistic activities. There is a problem of inadequacy and underutilization of co-curricular and extra-curricular activities in schools due mainly to the highly competitive system of education.

5. A significant number of disabled children are still excluded from school. Up to now, special needs education has been limited to children with various physical, sensory and mental handicaps, excluding children with intellectual and emotional difficulties. The most important barrier to inclusive education is the general negative perception towards disabled children, which reflects unfriendly attitudes and habits in schools and in the education system as a whole.

6. There are no systematic and comprehensive data on child abuse and neglect, child labour or sexual exploitation. The last decade has witnessed a number of positive actions for the protection of the rights of children living under such circumstances. Sensitization programmes have created more public awareness of the problem of child abuse, resulting in fewer cases going unreported. The legislative framework has been strengthened and services for child protection decentralized to facilitate the detection and reporting of cases. A serious problem is the scarcity of trained personnel in the areas of counselling, rehabilitation, child psychology and other related fields. This is aggravated by the lack of structural long-term coordination with all related agencies, both public and private.

7. In a context of rapid societal changes, adolescence is becoming increasingly a period of opportunity and risk. Every year some 3,000 children leave the education system without the skills necessary for them to reach their full potential. Adolescents are exposed to sexually transmitted diseases as they are generally left alone to deal with biological and social transformations without knowledge and skills on sexual and reproductive matters. The social norms and taboos with regard to sex education are major obstacles to successful prevention and care efforts. As of April 1999, a cumulative total of 207 cases of AIDS were reported for the whole population. Compared to many countries in Africa, the low prevalence of HIV in Mauritius can easily lead to complacency and underestimation of the risks of the epidemic, which may be at a very early stage in the country.

Programme cooperation, 1996-2000

8. Although the country programme is limited in terms of human and financial resources, there have been many achievements. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was widely disseminated by government agencies such as the NCC and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through main communication channels. Twenty-three parts of national laws have been harmonized with the principles of the Convention. Although more people have heard about the Convention than ever before, it is not clear how this knowledge of children's rights is influencing social practice, policy decisions and programme planning. The ground has been laid for a more dynamic and effective NCC with an in-depth review of the Council's functioning. The Cabinet has approved the recommendations of the review and a revision of the NCC Act is in progress. The administration of juvenile justice has been studied and the recommendations are being used as a basis for planning training programmes and reforms. Social welfare officers and police officers have been trained on the use of a multi-agency approach for dealing with victims of abuse. Education for development has been integrated successfully within the formal and non-formal education system and has contributed to fostering concepts and attitudes of solidarity, peace, tolerance, interdependence, social justice and environmental awareness among children.

9. The programme has contributed to bringing early childhood development (ECD) high on the Government agenda. The Government has adopted a national ECD policy that was prepared in consultation with the various stakeholders. Child-care workers have received training, and home-based day care facilities have been promoted and piloted in two deprived areas. Curricula for children under five years old have been developed

and pre-tested and will be used in all day-care centres and pre-schools by 2001. A distance mode proficiency course in ECD has been launched for 1,000 practising pre-school teachers. Health interventions supported by the programme have gradually shifted from cure to prevention. Supply activities are less prominent as assistance has been geared towards research, the development of protocols, training and education of parents and families. A programme for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV was supported. All pregnant women are tested during antenatal care visits, receiving counselling and other services.

10. A basic education and life skills programme for 500 out-of-school adolescents has been successfully developed and implemented on the island of Rodrigues for five years. The same programme, with necessary adjustments, has been implemented in Mauritius since 1998. Three NGOs have set up a nation-wide network to provide out-of-school adolescents with age- and gender-appropriate information and counselling in moments of crisis.

11. On the island of Rodrigues, community capacity-development initiatives have improved the situation of children considerably. The situation is different on the island of Mauritius, where attempts to empower families and communities for fulfilling their obligations to meet children's survival and development rights have been hindered by the absence of community-based organizations and the low management capacity of the few that exist.

Lessons learned from past cooperation

12. Most of the major achievements and developments described had their origins in demonstration projects, policy advocacy or capacity-building activities initially supported by the UNICEF programme of cooperation and later brought to scale by integration within government policy, and with the involvement of all partners. Social mobilization through professional communication techniques has brought expected changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviour. The innovative communication strategies used in the present country programme will be extended to the next country programme.

13. Studies and pilot interventions have indicated that the forging of a partnership between the private and public sectors is feasible. UNICEF should play a catalytic role in bringing together partners from different backgrounds, interests and culture, and develop a good organizational structure in which each of them has the motivation and support to fulfil their obligations towards children.

14. The shift from the needs-based approach to the child rights-based approach initiated after the 1998 mid-term review has allowed more focus on the protection and participation rights of children and the identification of a number of actions to address violated rights. The support provided to ministries for the formulation of the Early Childhood Policy and the NPA Implementation Plan have given positive results. Thus, public policy formulation should continue to be important in the next country programme as it provides good opportunities to shape major social changes in the country for the benefit of children.

15. Adolescents have not been given the necessary attention for their development. They lack adequate access to learning facilities, youth-friendly information and counselling services, decision-making bodies and proper protection when in conflict with law. UNICEF should continue to advocate for greater dialogue with political leaders, administrators, service providers, media, communities and families to ensure that adolescents receive proper services for their full development.

16. More sociological research for a better identification and deeper understanding of problems affecting children is needed. More evaluations and studies to measure the impact of policy on programme interventions should be conducted and the relevant reports properly disseminated.

Country programme preparation process

17. A task force comprised of representatives of the Government, UNICEF, the private sector, the business community and civil society was set up to assess the situation of children and analyse the different levels of causes of problems and unfulfilled rights. The task force also undertook an in-depth examination of what is currently being done for children and agreed on proposals to address the identified priority problems in order to improve the realization of the corresponding children's rights. In addition, the task force studied the implications of the reduction of UNICEF financial

Recommended programme cooperation, 2001-2003

Estimated annual expenditure

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	2001	*2002*	*2003*	*Total*
Regular resources				
Institutional capacity-building	200	150	100	450
Early childhood development	150	125	75	350
Adolescent development	150	125	50	325
Cross-sectoral costs	100	100	175	375
Subtotal	**600**	**500**	**400**	**1 500**
Other resources				
Early childhood development	25	25	25	75
Adolescent development	25	25	25	75
Subtotal	**50**	**50**	**50**	**150**
Total	**650**	**550**	**450**	**1 650**

support to Mauritius during the three coming years and advised on the future course of actions for ensuring adequate funds for the realization of children's rights. This has led to the preparation of a position paper that has been approved by the Government and that forms the basis for the formulation of the present country programme recommendation. During the same period, the office was involved in the preparation of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the formulation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) under the leadership of the United Nations resident coordinator. The United Nations country team reviewed the first draft of the CCA in January 2000. A workshop was held in April 2000 to validate the revised CCA, identify key strategic areas for the UNDAF and define a mission statement for the United Nations system in Mauritius.

Country programme goal and objective

18. The overall goal of the proposed country programme is to ensure that all children, especially those with multiple vulnerabilities, grow to their full potential by helping duty-bearers to fulfil their obligations for the realization of children's rights. More specifically, the transitional programme will aim to provide Mauritius with an independent Council for Children, which will assume some significant elements of the UNICEF mandate.

Relation to national and international partners

19. The country programme is in line with the priorities of the country for (a) the realization of children's rights, in particular the right of the child to protection; (b) setting up a national mechanism with adequate organizational, financial and human capacity to provide leadership on child rights; (c) implementation of the national ECD policy; and (d) the empowerment of adolescents so that they can develop to their full potential and participate fully in social and economic activities. The programme also takes into consideration the four key issues identified in the 2000 CCA: (a) social development, drug abuse and trafficking; (b) reproductive health and HIV/AIDS; (c) environment; and (d) human rights, gender and child care. The programme does not reflect regional priorities since malaria and HIV/AIDS are not major issues. With a major focus on ECD, child protection

and improvement of young people's health and development, the country programme is in line with UNICEF overall programme priorities under the medium-term plan.

Programme strategy

20. The country programme objective will be reached by (a) focusing on children in two critical period — early childhood and adolescence; (b) developing capacity at household, community and national institution levels to enable duty-bearers to respect and fulfil their obligations towards children; (c) implementing innovative activities to demonstrate how the principle of the "best interest of the child" can be applied in practical ways and further extended to scale; and (d) promoting the rights-based approach and the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the reform of national legislation, policies and administrative practices through advocacy and policy dialogue. The country programme of cooperation for 2001-2003 comprises three programmes: (a) institutional capacity-building; (b) ECD; and (c) adolescent development.

21. The *institutional capacity-building* programme aims at strengthening NCC by increasing its organizational, financial and human capacity for the realization of children's rights. The strengthening of NCC is both an aim of the country programme and a means to achieve the smooth phasing out of UNICEF from Mauritius. Transition will take place gradually, including adjustments of current administrative and legal structures, and building of technical and political capacity in the first stage. Overall planning of NCC activities and transferring responsibilities for managing UNICEF-supported programmes will take place in the second stage. Identifying resources and consolidating activities will take place in the third stage of the process. By the end of the three years, NCC will be fully in charge of all currently UNICEF-supported programmes and projects, in addition to other responsibilities which may be appropriately added in the process. UNICEF will gradually reduce its responsibilities proportionally to the gradual development of NCC.

22. The *ECD* programme aims at ensuring equal opportunities for children aged 0-8 years. It focuses on the realization of every child's right to survival, protection, care and optimal development — from conception to early primary school age. The key strategies for promoting equal chances to all for a good start in life are (a) strengthening the caring capacities of families and communities through greater access to information and training that upgrade parenting skills; (b) constructing links between homes and day-care centres, and schools to ensure smooth transitions; and (c) strengthening partnerships among and between the Government, non-government agencies and donors, and cooperative networking among ECD stakeholders. The focus will be on improving the quality of care and stimulation provided to children in their formative years. The problems of neonatal deaths, low-birth-weight babies and the low prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding and maternal malnutrition will be addressed through information, education and communication interventions within the parenting education project.

23. The *adolescent development* programme aims at empowering adolescents for their full participation in society. Efforts will focus on providing them with second chances for the acquisition of basic education and vocational training, skills crucial for participation in a modern and rapidly evolving society. The other strategies selected are: (a) creating greater awareness of adolescents' rights and needs; (b) strengthening networking and partnerships among service providers; and (c) empowering adolescents with social and vocational skills. The programme will provide support to improve the quality and coverage of non-formal education schemes for out-of-school adolescents run by NGOs and the renewal of curriculum for vocational training in state schools. The programme will also provide technical assistance for enhancing the programming process for a meaningful empowerment of adolescents in line with the National Youth Policy.

Monitoring and evaluation

24. Monitoring and evaluation will aim at selecting a set of key indicators and tools to assess results of NCC activities. The ECD programme will be monitored through the number of day-care centres engaged in the accreditation process, the number of trained caregivers and changes in child-rearing practices. In the adolescent development programme, the proportion of adolescents aged 13-16 years reaching a specific level of learning, as well as those having access to career guidance and vocational training, will be measured. Each implementing agency will prepare project

progress reports for the quarterly and annual reviews, which will be monitored by the coordinating ministry. A mid-term evaluation will enable the readjustment of the country programme and its reorientation. An end-cycle evaluation will enable assessment of performance in terms of relevance, efficiency and effectiveness, and will inform decision-making on the challenges faced after the withdrawal of UNICEF from Mauritius.

Collaboration with partners

25. A major thrust of the 2001-2003 country programme will be capacity-development. The aim is not only to improve the level and effectiveness of current operations, but also to ensure that various institutions — households, communities, government agencies and NGOs — will maintain this improved performance in the future.

26. UNICEF will continue to collaborate closely with its partners, particularly within the United Nations system. It will contribute to and benefit from the UNDAF process and ensure that United Nations-supported programmes have the best impact on child development. Collaboration with NGOs will be maintained to identify, test and promote innovative actions. They can also act as watchdogs over public policy formulation and implementation for the realization of children's rights. A regular working relationship will be developed with the business community to increase private sector commitment and investment in children's well-being. A partnership will be developed with the University of Mauritius, in particular with the newly established sociological division for research and studies on children.

Programme management

27. The Ministry of Economic Development, Productivity and Regional Development will be responsible for overall coordination of the country programme. The responsibility for project management rests with the heads of government ministries concerned and the designated NGOs, in partnership with UNICEF. For each project, a focal point with overall responsibility for planning, managing and monitoring implementation of programme activities will be identified.

28. The Government and UNICEF will jointly prepare annual plans of action and monitor implementation on a quarterly basis. An annual review will be carried out at the end of each year, and its results will directly influence the planning and preparation of project plans of action for the following year.

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Recommendation for funding for a short-duration country programme**

Somalia

Summary

The present document contains a recommendation for funding from regular resources and other resources for the country programme of Somalia with a duration of three years to support activities that will lead to the preparation of a full-length country programme. The Executive Director *recommends* that the Executive Board approve the amount of $13,793,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $54,910,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2001 to 2003.

* E/ICEF/2000/14.

** The figures provided in the present document are final and take into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1999. They will be contained in the summary of recommendations for regular resources and other resources programmes (E/ICEF/2000/P/L.27).

00-54229 (E) 180800

Basic data

(1998 unless otherwise stated)

Child population (millions, under 18 years)	5.0
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	211
IMR (per 1,000 live births)	125
Underweight (% moderate and severe) (1997)	25
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1,600[a]
Literacy (% male/female) (1990)	30/14
Primary school enrolment/attendance (% net, male/female) (1992, 1996-97)	19.0, 25/13
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%)	20[b]
Access to safe water (%) (1998)	31
Routine EPI vaccines financed by Government (%)	0
GNP per capita (US$) (1998)	160
One-year-olds fully immunized against:	
Tuberculosis	27 per cent
Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus	24 per cent
Measles	47 per cent
Poliomyelitis	24 per cent
Pregnant women immunized against tetanus	31 per cent

[a] 1996 WHO/UNICEF estimate.

[b] EFA 2000 assessment (UNICEF-UNDP-UNESCO-UNFPA, 1999).

[c] 1997 estimated range of $785 or less.

The situation of children and women

1. Anarchy and social disintegration as a result of years of civil war continue to deprive children and women in Somalia of their rights. The country's political and economic landscapes have experienced incremental changes in recent years, but its basic features as a country without a State remain largely unchanged.

2. In the north-west (Somaliland) and, to a lesser extent, the north-east (Puntland), nascent policies provide their communities with a modicum of stability, security, basic services and governance with a vibrant private sector and embryonic civil society. Parts of central and southern Somalia are currently experiencing levels of authority, security and economic activity that fall somewhere between crisis and recovery, and remain fragile and reversible. Much of the south, exemplified by Mogadishu, continues to be characterized by the chronic symptoms of complex emergencies — with no authoritative Government, high levels of criminality, sporadic armed conflict, lack of economic recovery and endemic humanitarian needs.

3. Diarrhoeal disease-related dehydration, respiratory infections and malaria account for more than one half of all child deaths, while neonatal tetanus and other birth-related problems contribute significantly to infant mortality. With particularly low levels of immunization, measles continues to result in many deaths during outbreaks. Somalia remains among the countries with the highest incidence of tuberculosis in the world, and cholera is endemic in most areas. Malnutrition is a chronic problem in all regions.

4. The maternal mortality rate is among the highest in the world. Haemorrhage, prolonged and obstructed labour, infections and eclampsia remain the major causes of maternal deaths. Anaemia and the almost universal practice of female genital mutilation (FGM) contribute to and aggravate the conditions.

5. Access to basic services is grossly inadequate. Only about 20 per cent of the population have access to and are using safe water, and 30 per cent use sanitation facilities. Some 65 per cent of the permanent water sources do not function. Three quarters of mothers report that they do not use soap for hand-washing. The gross enrolment ratio in primary schools is less than 10 per cent. Only a handful of secondary schools are operational, mostly in northern zones. Due to years of neglect of the education sector, most youth are out of school. Adapted services for the substantial numbers of children and women living in camps in extreme poverty, children living in the streets, orphans, physically and mentally disabled children, and children attached to militia groups are either non-existent or of poor quality.

6. HIV/AIDS prevalence rates remain relatively low. However, the high prevalence in neighbouring countries, the high prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases and the dramatic incidence of tuberculosis indicate that Somalia is at risk of a serious epidemic.

Programme cooperation, 1999-2000

7. UNICEF continued along the lines adopted in previous years, with an approach to programming that was adaptable to prevailing levels of security, stability and the capacity of counterparts. In all zones, UNICEF aimed at guaranteeing all children and women the enjoyment of their rights. The variety of environments and circumstances implied different operational modes, the establishment of different types of partnerships and a prioritization of interventions based on local realities.

8. In areas of relative stability, UNICEF and local health authorities improved the quality and sustainability of basic health care through the introduction of agreed standards and procedures, more accountable management systems and the participation of users in the management of services. An improvement was clearly noted in greater drug availability and increased working hours of staff. For the remaining parts of the country, the focus was rather on the drafting of a health sector strategic framework to guide external assistance. In 1999, 150,000 children were immunized against measles. National immunization days (NIDs) against polio were implemented successfully in several phases. Basic drugs, malaria kits and cholera supplies were distributed. More than 1 million children received vitamin A supplements during NIDs. Although large quantities of Supermix were distributed, the emphasis of nutrition interventions shifted to prevention through improved diet and caring capacity.

9. In 1999, 92 water sources were rehabilitated/constructed for 133,000 persons, while previous investments in water systems were sustained. The effort was further intensified in 2000. Several important urban systems were completed. Particular emphasis was placed on establishing and strengthening community management set-ups at water point levels. A major inventory of all water sources in the country was carried out. The school sanitation programme was expanded.

10. In education, initiatives included the finalization of curriculum standards of learning and syllabuses for all primary education grades. Some 25 textbooks for lower primary grades in six key subjects were written and edited. An assessment of teachers' training needs was conducted and used to reformulate in-service training. A self-help manual for use by teachers, parents and students for low-cost school improvement was developed. Education kits were distributed to all operational schools. The UNICEF-led strategy for the creation and empowerment of community committees for managing schools was further institutionalized. Over 40 youth groups were activated, and the non-formal education package is being completed.

11. UNICEF was able to gain momentum and create an environment conducive to the development of an effective and culturally sensitive plan of action for the total eradication of FGM. In the sensitive cultural context of Somalia, strong advocacy has allowed the mobilization of political attention from authorities and communities to address HIV/AIDS as a serious emerging public health threat.

Lessons learned from past cooperation

12. The active involvement of users and local authorities in the design and management of social services is key to ensuring public accountability and quality of services, thus contributing to their sustainability. In addition, a community service management system — when designed through participatory processes — can become a catalyst for improved governance as diverse clans are brought

together to work on issues of common interest. Furthermore, in Somalia, people understand the need to pay for services and are willing to do so. In this respect, a number of encouraging initiatives were undertaken with the aim of developing an appropriate public/private mix strategy for the provision of services.

13. There are very strong clan-based mutual assistance mechanisms in Somalia that enable people to cope with disasters. UNICEF can further build on these strengths and people's existing coping mechanisms.

14. The complex situation prevailing in Somalia, including the diverse operational environments, calls for a high degree of flexibility. The experience of mobile teams in smaller offices in the southern and central zones has proven successful as it allowed the rapid shift of programme activities from one area to another depending on changes in security and opportunities for action.

15. In chronic emergency countries, it remains feasible and crucial to plan and implement long-term activities, focus on quality improvement, develop systems and ensure community participation at all stages. The development of a full-fledged primary school curriculum and textbooks was a step in that direction.

16. Improved coordination, networking and information-sharing among the actors operating in Somalia have contributed to better articulation of sector-wide strategies, and paved the way for the standardization of programme guidelines, procedures and tools. Fund-raising was successful in 1999 and 2000 owing to the broad UNICEF staff presence in the field, the close relationship maintained with donors on the ground and the transparency of the operation.

Recommended programme cooperation, 2001-2003

Estimated annual expenditure

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	Total
[illegible]				
[illegible]	855	890	942	2 687
[illegible]	320	335	355	1 010
[illegible]	640	665	690	1 995
[illegible]	634	653	677	1 964
[illegible]	2 002	2 045	2 090	6 137
[illegible]	**4 451**	**4 588**	**4 754**	**13 793**
[illegible]				
[illegible]	6 230	6 315	6 360	18 905
[illegible]	1 800	1 845	1 880	5 525
[illegible]	3 540	3 700	3 745	10 985
[illegible]	2 755	2 925	3 015	8 695
[illegible]	3 550	3 590	3 660	10 800
[illegible]	**17 875**	**18 375**	**18 660**	**54 910**
[illegible]	**22 326**	**22 963**	**23 414**	**68 703**

Country programme preparation process

17. In the absence of a central Government, the country programme preparation process had to be more internal to UNICEF. However, the administrations of Somaliland and Puntland, as well as professionals in all fields, were consulted and provided inputs. Priorities were reviewed within the framework of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB), of which UNICEF is a member. The goals, risk factors, objectives, indicators and strategies reflect the commitment of the whole country team to common goals rather than sectoral priorities.

Country programme goals and objectives

18. The programme will aim at the survival and development of all children and women of Somalia as full-fledged individuals capable of contributing to the development and the welfare of their communities and of Somali society. Particular attention will be given to the survival of children under five years of age.

19. The country programme will have the following seven goals: (a) to reduce the mortality and morbidity of infants and children under five years of age; (b) to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity; (c) to increase children's access to and learning from quality basic education, leading to holistic development; (d) to support the basic education, development and the participation of youth; (e) to promote the welfare and advancement of women; (f) to reduce the prevalence and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS; and (g) to support the survival, protection, development and participation of children in need of special protection measures.

Relation to national and international priorities

20. In the absence of a central Government, there are no national priorities per se. However, UNICEF country programme goals fully correspond to both UNICEF regional priorities and those agreed upon by the SACB for Somalia. Finally, they are in line with the objectives and key sectors of intervention recently identified by the authorities of Puntland and Somaliland.

Programme strategy

21. The programme strategy will be a continuation of the strategies of previous country programmes, harmonized with other United Nations agencies and adjusted to changing circumstances and new data. At all stages of the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities, the UNICEF team will be guided by a series of principles based on the rights of children and women:

(a) *The universality of children's and women's rights*. Children from minority groups, children in zones in conflict, illegitimate children, the girl child and children of nomads do not have the same access to basic services and care as other children. As such, they should be targets of special attention. UNICEF will document their specific situations and adapt strategies to reach them;

(b) *The indivisibility of children's and women's rights*. Although the survival of the child will represent the top programme priority, it will only be achieved through the fulfilment of all rights such as the right of access to quality learning, of protection against violence and ill treatment, and of access to development opportunities. UNICEF will continue to advocate for the need for all partners to look at all aspects of Somali child survival and development;

(c) *Participation*. UNICEF works actively to involve communities in the planning and the management of services. Further steps will be taken to guarantee a more active participation of communities in the identification of priorities and design of services, and ensure the meaningful participation of women and youth;

(d) *The respect of local culture and tradition*. UNICEF will act in respect of Somali culture and tradition as it contributes to the protection and harmonious development of the child. Among the opportunities represented by this culture, the tradition of the strong extended family, the Islamic strict hygiene requirements and the obligation made by Islam to Muslims to educate themselves and their children are worth mentioning.

22. Somalia is a chronic emergency country. UNICEF will retain as a strategy that the best approach to crisis preparedness rests in the daily interventions that develop the capacity of authorities and communities, and boosts the coping mechanisms of people. However, the UNICEF Somalia management structure, which includes a strong field presence, experienced staff and decentralized management procedures will allow a rapid response in acute crises.

23. The objectives of the *child survival and healthy development* programme will be to: improve access to public health care and services for at least 60 per cent of settled and nomadic populations, and restore users' confidence through quality improvement; expand regular routine immunization to all areas; and increase the capacity of individuals, families and communities to improve their own health. Some of the main activities will include the training of health workers in managing immunizations, correct case management of the main childhood diseases, the safe motherhood model and maternal care. UNICEF will continue to provide supplies such as basic drugs, vaccines and health centre equipment. Information and education activities on improved child care will be conducted through community health workers and traditional media channels for families. The development of a strategic planning framework for the implementation of health sector reforms in the north-west and north-east will be supported.

24. The *child nutrition care and feeding practices* programme will aim to: reduce by one half the current levels of global and severe malnutrition for children under five years old; strengthen capacity at household, community and national levels to analyse nutrition information for appropriate action; and ensure stronger linkages with other sectoral programmes to optimize impact. In order to reach these objectives, UNICEF will develop the capacity of communities for regular growth monitoring and nutritional surveillance; train health workers to implement community-based maternal and child nutrition promotion; and develop information materials for families to ensure proper care and feeding, including breastfeeding, for young children and pregnant women. It will support the development of a micronutrient policy framework as part of health sector reform, and ensure the provision and distribution of vitamin A to children under five years old and iron/folic acid to pregnant women.

25. The objectives of the *water and environmental sanitation* programme will be to: increase access to safe water for 450,000 persons; maintain current levels of services in at least 80 per cent of existing potable water sources; increase the use of sanitation structures and facilities to 45 per cent of the population; and ensure improved water, hygiene and sanitation practices in at least 80 per cent of the communities supported. Activities will range from the rehabilitation and construction of bore wells, dug wells and urban water systems, to the global coverage of sanitation and hand-washing facilities in all operating schools; work with communities on proper hygiene and sanitation practices; and the development of commercially driven organizations and self-help groups to manage water systems.

26. The *child and youth learning and development* programme will have as its main objectives to increase the net primary enrolment ratio to at least 40 per cent, with girls representing at least 46 per cent of all enrolments, to ensure a completion rate of 75 per cent at the end of primary school; to ensure that at least 70 per cent of the children enrolled achieve expected learning outcomes; and to provide development and learning opportunities to youth in selected zones. In order to reach these objectives, UNICEF will develop strategies for promoting early childhood stimulation and learning through sustainable community- and family-based interventions. UNICEF will also support in-service training for teachers and supervisors through cluster resource centres and the rehabilitation of schools, and provide locally replenishable teaching/learning materials. Strategies will be piloted to provide primary education to unreached and difficult to reach illiterate and semi-literate children through alternate channels. Finally, the establishment of community-based and self-sustaining youth groups will be supported.

27. Given the sectoral structure of the country programme, the cross-sectoral programme will allow UNICEF to address cross-cutting issues that require an integrated approach. These are communication and external relations, advancement of women, HIV/AIDS and FGM, children in need of special protection, crisis preparedness and emergency response, monitoring and evaluation, and programme support. Activities will include the dissemination of vital information for community mobilization and family empowerment using participatory techniques, support to and

networking of women organizations and the mobilization of youth groups as agents of change towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Partnerships will be developed with religious leaders for eradication of the practice of FGM.

Monitoring and evaluation

28. An Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been set up to measure progress towards the goals and objectives of the country programme. Given the substantial regional disparities, zone-specific objectives and indicators will be identified to better evaluate the impact of activities. The new zonal Education Management Information System and the Health Information System will be useful tools to improve regular zonal quarterly reports, which will be the basis for formal programme reviews, both internal and with partners. Studies and research will be carried out where existing routine systems will not be sufficient.

Collaboration with partners

29. To achieve the programme objectives, it will be necessary that the limited resources of UNICEF be utilized to complement and mobilize the resources of other key partners. UNICEF will be an active member of existing coordination mechanisms, namely SACB and the United Nations Coordination Unit. In the absence of central government structures, non-governmental organizations will continue to be key partners. In Somaliland and Puntland, UNICEF will work closely with local authorities.

30. Even prior to the mid-1997 reform, United Nations agencies in Somalia were perhaps unique in the degree to which they worked as a country team. The common strategic framework adopted for the United Nations appeal, which serves as a tool for inter-agency planning, is expected to lead to a process of developing a United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The major funding partners are closely associated with all stages of UNICEF programming. They include the Governments of the United States and most European countries, and the European Union.

Programme management

31. The existing office set-up consists of a support and coordination centre in Nairobi and three zonal offices in the north-west, north-east, and centre and south. Four small field offices support the centre and south zonal office. An international resident project officer (RPO), supported by international and national programme staff, heads each zonal office, while a national officer and one General Service staff the field offices. The Nairobi support centre provides administrative and programme support, and coordinates activities with partners. The use of small bases in the centre and south, with support from mobile teams, has proved to be successful for efficient and rapid programme implementation. The strong UNICEF field presence has helped to ensure a rapid response and better monitoring. It also provides technical and logistical support to partners.

32. As it has proved efficient, the present management set-up will continue during 2001-2003. However, with the development of the Programme Manager System zonal module, there will be an added level of decentralization, with project funds managed in the zones under the responsibility of the RPOs. The cross-sectoral programme will be administered in Nairobi. Improved integration of interventions will be ensured by the role of RPOs in the zones and by the creation of thematic, action-oriented task forces at the national level.